

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 5, Commercial, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Auditor's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street Massillon, Ohio. \$100,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. B. BAUTZ, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

D. E. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corras & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. F. WATKINS & SON, Established in 1829 forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Alwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANDEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

Traveler's Registe

Trains leave and depart on Standard time minutes slower than city time.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING SOUTH.

No. 41 (goes to Baltimore)..... 8:30 a. m.
No. 38 (goes to Wheeling)..... 10:30 a. m.
No. 37 (do)..... 12:30 p. m.
No. 39 (goes to Wheeling)..... 1:50 p. m.

NORTH.

No. 34..... 6:30 a. m.
No. 36..... 8:30 a. m.
No. 35..... 10:30 a. m.
No. 42 (arrives at)..... 7:30 p. m.

GOING TOWARD WHEELING.

No. 1, Daily..... 8:30 a. m.
No. 5..... 10:30 a. m.
No. 7, Stops here and all points west..... 12:30 p. m.
No. 11, Sunday only..... 5:50 p. m.

GOING TOWARD TOLEDO.

No. 4..... 8:30 a. m.
No. 6..... 10:30 a. m.
No. 8, Daily..... 12:30 p. m.
No. 12, Sunday only..... 5:50 p. m.

P., FT. W. & C.

East. West.
2:57 a. m. 3:40 a. m.
7:41 a. m. to Enon 11:02 a. m.
12:39 p. m. 5:10 p. m. to Wooster
1:40 p. m. 5:10 p. m.
8:33 p. m. 11:46 p. m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route at Orrville.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 3, Exp. 9:45 a. m. " 38 Exp. 9:57 p. m.
" 5, Exp. 3:15 p. m. " 26 Exp. 10:40 a. m.
" 7, Exp. 3:25 p. m. " 28 Exp. 1:10 p. m.
Train to Cleveland Express (leaves Orrville at 7:20 a. m., connecting with P. & W. W. at 7:30 a. m. from the West.) Akron 8:24 a. m., arriving at Cleveland at 10:20 a. m. No. 4 return Akron 5:36 p. m., Orrville at 5:56 p. m., making direct connection with P. & W. at 6:00 p. m. for Wooster Shreve and all points west.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Cleveland at 7:00 a. m., arrive at Canton 9:45 a. m., arrive at Massillon at 10:20 a. m. via C. M. & E. Ry. Leave Cleveland at 3:00 p. m., arrive at Canton at 5:00 p. m., Massillon at 6:30 p. m. via C. M. & E. Ry. Leave Cleveland at 6:25 p. m., arrive at Canton at 8:25 p. m., Massillon at 9:30 p. m. via C. M. & E. Ry. Single and round trip tickets for Cleveland and Massillon on sale at Babney-Speidel Co's, 30 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Regular trips between Massillon and Canton leave from city park hourly. 6:30 o'clock a. m. to 10:30 o'clock p. m. Trains return, leave from the public square, Canton, at half hour, from 6:30 o'clock a. m. until 10:30 p. m.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

For special service or more particular information inquire of F. H. KILLINGER, General Agent, Massillon, O.

LEWIS' 98 perct. LYE

POWDERED AND PREPARED. The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best performed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing linens, paints, etc. Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

CHAS. D. WISE,

Surveyor, Civil and Mining Engineer and Draughtsman.

Abstractor of Titles and Notary Public. Office, Room 2, Stone Block, MASSILLON, O.

TUCKER BILL PASSED.

A House Majority Declares For Election Law Repeal.

THE VOTE STOOD 201 TO 100.

Senator Squire Offers an Amendment to the Silver Purchase Repeal Bill—Cockrell and McPherson Speak—Loehren on Pension Department Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The house passed by the overwhelming majority of yeas 201, nays 100, the Tucker bill to repeal the federal election laws. The Republicans had intended to refrain from voting on the final passage, but when the Democrats mustered 183 votes on the first amendment proposed they saw that it was absolutely impossible to break a quorum, and yielded as gracefully as might be. The vote was strictly a party one, but the third party men joined with the Democrats. The house at 2:45 adjourned.

Senator Squire (Rep., Wash.) gave notice in the senate of an amendment to the silver purchase repeal bill. It proposes the coinage of silver for private owners to the amount of \$2,000,000 a month not to exceed \$100,000,000 in all—the owners to receive in coin only the commercial value of the bullion on the day of deposit and the difference to be retained by the government as seigniorage. It also proposes the issue of five year 4 per cent bonds of the amount of \$200,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be used for the redemption of United States notes.

There were two speeches delivered on the repeal bill—the first by Senator McPherson (Dem., N. J.) and the second by Senator Cockrell (Dem., Mo.). Mr. McPherson's speech was in support of the bill. He declared it to be his belief (which was shared he thought by two-thirds of the people of the United States) that the Sherman law was the main cause, the true cause, the only visible cause of the business troubles of the country. Mr. Cockrell's speech was in opposition to the one which he began the day before and was directed against the pending bill. He ridiculed the idea of the Sherman law having had any influence in bringing about the financial panic and attributed it rather to the legislation to establish gold monometallism in European countries and in the United States. But as to international bimetalism, that, in his opinion, was an impossibility, a mere dream, as impracticable as a universal language. He spoke for five hours and had not then come to an end of his speech.

The house bill to repeal the election law was received during the day.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from Secretary Smith, replying to a house resolution requesting information as to the number of invalid pensions granted during the year ending Sept. 1, 1893, the number of claims rejected and the number suspended. The information submitted is compiled by Commissioner Lochren and shows that the number of invalid pensions granted during the period was 55,244, of which 46,067 were under the act of 1890 and 9,177 under the general law. The number of claims rejected during this period was 56,702, 48,447 of them being under the act of June, 1890, and 8,255 under the general law. The average monthly award during this period was, under the act of 1890, \$9.43, and under the general law, \$7.17. The number of claims of this class suspended during the same time was 13,371, of which 10,782 were under the act of 1890 and 2,589 under the general law. These under the general law were suspended during the whole period and these under the act of 1890 were suspended in the months of May, June, July and August, 1893.

Holding a Soldiers' Reunion.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 11.—The reunion of the One Hundred and Fortieth regiment, P. V., is in session. Veterans are here from all sections of the country, one of them driving through from Kansas with his wife in a buggy. The opera house stage is beautifully decorated and flags and banners float to the breeze on all the principal streets.

Bill Presents a Petition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Senator Hill has presented a huge petition signed by 15,000 New York business men, and not a banker or broker amongst them, asking for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act.

Robert Fulton's Daughter Dead.

New York, Oct. 11.—It is announced that Mrs. Cornelia Livingston, a Fulton Cray, daughter of the world-famous inventor of the steamboat, Robert Fulton, died in this city in her 82d year.

Struck by a Train.

JACKSONVILLE, Ills., Oct. 11.—Miss Etta Gunn and Josephine C. Dresser were struck by a Wabash train and Miss Dresser was killed instantly and Miss Gunn was injured so she cannot live.

Shot Himself in the Thigh.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 11.—Miss Dougherty, a daughter of Justice S. B. Dougherty of Landenberg, shot herself in the thigh. She was trying with a rusty revolver which she had found in an out-of-the-way place about her home.

Made a State Secretary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The American Protective league has announced the appointment of Colonel A. W. Willis of Nashville as state secretary for that state.

Indictments Against Bankers.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 11.—The September grand jury, which has been investigating the failure of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank, has returned 16 indictments against James C. Darragh and 16 against Elmer C. Sattley, the president and cashier of the defunct bank.

OHIO KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Many Attending the Annual Conclave in Session at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—Ohio's capital is attired in her gayest colors. Every business house and many residences are decked out in the colors of the Knights Templar. The annual convocation of the grand commandery of Ohio is in session and the Sir Knights and their fair ladies are in possession of the city. The wearers of the white plumes were welcomed at the Board of Trade auditorium by Hon. George J. Karb, mayor of the city of Columbus, and Dr. D. N. Kinsman, on behalf of Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1 of this city. The proffered courtesies were accepted by Rt. Eminent Grand Commander M. J. Honck of Dayton, O.

The big feature of the convocation was the parade. There were about 1,500 swords in line and the Sir Knights made a most magnificent appearance in their glittering array of costumes. There were 22 commanderies in line and each one was headed by a band.

The Smith Case Coming Up.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—The Ohio synod of the Presbyterian church convened in the Second Presbyterian church and will probably remain in session until Friday evening. The trial on appeal of the heresy case against Professor Henry Preserved Smith will probably occupy two days of the session. There is a movement on foot to pass the case through the synod, without trial, to the general assembly of 1894, but this project will be strenuously opposed by a considerable party, both lay and clerical. One of the features of the synod will result from an attempt on the part of friends of Lane seminary to have that institution put on a favorable footing with the other churches. It will be urged that the seminary, in relieving Professor Smith from duty, has complied with the requirements of the last general assembly, and that the ban placed upon the institution by the assembly should now be nullified. Dr. Taylor of Columbus has been elected moderator.

Arbitrating Labor Differences.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—The state board of arbitration has returned from Cambridge, where sessions were held considering the differences existing between Mr. Forsythe and his miners. Mr. Forsythe refused to recognize the board, and the question was submitted by the miners. Both sides to the controversy were represented by counsel before the board, and a hot contest was made. The arbitrators have made certain recommendations, which, if not accepted by Mr. Forsythe, will be followed by a full report, giving the facts in detail as the board finds them. It is well understood that Mr. Forsythe is urged to make certain concessions as to the men discharged from his employ because of their connection with the strike. The arbitrators have made certain recommendations, which, if not accepted by Mr. Forsythe, will be followed by a full report, giving the facts in detail as the board finds them. It is well understood that Mr. Forsythe is urged to make certain concessions as to the men discharged from his employ because of their connection with the strike.

An Ohio Man Killed.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—Information has been received here of the accidental shooting at Mingo, Ia., of William West, formerly a well-known Columbus man. Several years ago he left here and, according to the reports, was out hunting with some friends. On their return the men fired off their guns, so that they might be without loads upon reaching home. The firing caused the team of horses to run away and the men were thrown from the wagon. A gun not emptied at the first volley was accidentally discharged, the load taking effect in West's body and causing almost instant death.

A Girl Disappears.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—The disappearance of Miss Eliza Mistle, a dressmaker, who has been boarding with her cousin, Miss Louise Fahr, at No. 818 East Long street, is being investigated by relatives, owing to the mysterious circumstances surrounding the case. The missing girl has been out of employment about three months and last Tuesday, in a fit of despondency, left the house in a rainstorm and has not been seen since. She had considerable money and a gold watch, this fact leading to fears for her safety.

A Female Sneak Thief.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—A female sneak thief, who is evidently a smooth article and undoubtedly came in to work the city during the Masonic convocation, did a clean job at Mrs. Erb's boardinghouse, at 108 North Fourth street. She was a nice-looking woman, rather small, of light complexion and ladylike manners, and she easily gained access to the house on the pretense of looking for rooms. While in the house she took a \$130 gold watch and other jewelry, in value amounting to several hundred dollars, the property of Miss Anna Laurie.

Draw First Blood.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—James B. McMullen drew the first blood in the celebrated Canadian copper case against Samuel J. Ritchie and others in the United States court. Ritchie's motion to file an amended answer and cross bill was overruled and the case set for hearing on its merits for tomorrow. Some of the most eminent legal talent in the country will participate in the trial and the fight will be long and bitter. The interests involved amount to several million dollars.

He Raised Checks Also.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 11.—It has developed that the bank check-raiser who successfully worked off an altered check on the Teutonic National bank was an adept also in raising checks. A check drawn by Wolf Brothers of this city for \$20 was increased by the operator to \$70, and paid by the Dayton National bank.

World's Fair Attendance.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The paid admissions at the World's fair yesterday were 308,613. Total paid attendance for Oct. 9 and 10, 1,022,259.

Indians Return to School.

CARLEISLE, Pa., Oct. 11.—The Indian pupils who had been at the World's fair have returned to the Carleisle school.

HEBREW SWINDLERS.

A Beneficial Society Beaten Out of Nearly \$4,000.

FIVE OFFICIALS UNDER ARREST.

The National Fraternal Union of Cincinnati Worked by Philadelphia People. Other Orders Believed to Have Been Swindled in the Same Manner.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—What appears to be an extensive conspiracy among certain Polish Hebrews in this city to swindle fraternal and beneficial orders has been brought to a climax by the arrest of five officers prominent in the affairs of three local councils of the National Fraternal union of Cincinnati. Other sick benefit societies at a large number of people are said to be involved and more arrests are looked for.

The men arrested are Moses Parker, Selig Liberman and Samuel J. Blumberg, financial accountants of the three councils, and Drs. Lewis S. Robinson and Abraham Hahn, medical examiners. The arrests, which were made on complaint of Daniel A. Phelps of Cincinnati, supreme adjuster of the union, are the result of over three months of patient work by Pinkerton detectives and officers of the union.

Early in the year three councils of the order were established here, their membership being made up entirely of Hebrews. As soon as the 30-day limit had expired applications for sick benefits, in all cases for the limit of \$25 per week, began to roll in. The supreme officers at Cincinnati suspected fraud and began an investigation, finally hiring a Pinkerton man, who came here, connected himself with one of the councils and got himself admitted to the conspiracy, sharing the profits thereof. His evidence against the prisoners is of the most damaging character.

Sick benefit claims must first be approved by the medical examiner and financial accountant of the local council to which the applicant for relief has been referred. The five men arrested with the conspiracy, nearly \$4,000 have been fraudulently collected by the conspirators from the National Fraternal union alone, and it is almost certain that they have swindled other orders of the same character.

Ironworkers on a Strike.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 11.—The employees of the Portage Iron company at Dunsmuirville on the eight-inch and bar mill train were notified a few weeks ago of proposed reductions in their wages ranging from 23 to 34 per cent. As these portions of the mills in this district have been paid the Pittsburgh rate of wages for more than 25 years and the reduction there has been but 10 per cent, the men have quit work and demanded the continuance of the established basis.

Fortifications in Bad Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Brigadier General Joseph C. Breckinridge, inspector general of the United States army, has made a report to the secretary of war, indicating a condition of affairs prevailing in regard to our coast defenses which are officially characterized as "disgraceful." It is shown that almost the entire southern coast of the Atlantic seaboard is absolutely unprotected and at the mercy of a foreign foe. Forts have been allowed to crumble away, cannons have rusted and cannon carriages rotted.

Glassworkers Likely to Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11.—President Smith of the American Flint Glass Workers' union has announced that a sufficient number of votes of the lodges had been received to determine the decision of adopting the unlimited system, and that the trade had declared against doing so. This is against the demand of the United States Glass company and may cause a strike.

Colonel McClure Still Very Ill.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The condition of Colonel A. K. McClure is much the same. The general symptoms are but little changed. The swelling in the wrist and ankle necessitated a reoperation, which allowed the discharge of a quantity of pus. The attending physicians still regard Colonel McClure as a very sick man.

Victory Over Arab Slavers.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from St. Paul de Loanda says that the Belgian troops have won an important victory over the Arab slave traders near Stanley Pool and have taken the Arab stronghold of Kassongo.

To Coin More Gold.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Director of the Mint Preston was closeted for some time with Superintendent Bosbyshell of the Philadelphia mint discussing the facilities of the coinage of \$15,000,000 in gold by Dec. 1.

Spain's Demands on Morocco.

TANGIERS, Oct. 11.—Spain will demand from Morocco substantial guarantees securing her rights in Melilla besides, adequate indemnity from the sultan.

Killed by a "Live" Wire.

KINGSTON, Pa., Oct. 11.—Henry Mooney, aged 18 years, residing at Luzerne borough, was instantly killed by taking hold of an electric wire hanging over the sidewalk near his home.

A Barn and Contents Burned.

MR. GLENN, O., Oct. 11.—Jont Rhodebeck's barn was burned with its contents while thrashers were working near there. Loss, \$2,000; insurance, \$900 on building.

Organized a New Church.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 11.—Rev. Charles Miller of New York, assisted by Rev. Ezra H. Younig, the presiding elder of the Danville district, and Rev. Daniel H. Shields, organized a Methodist Episcopal church in this city. Rev. Van de Camp is the pastor.

TWO PERSONS KILLED.

Passengers Have a Narrow Escape in a Wreck.

WRITING, Ind., Oct. 11.—Train No. 2 of the Pennsylvania railroad ran into an open switch, causing the engine, mail car and two Pullmans to leave the track. The dead are Henry Warner, engineer, and Henry Christie, fireman. The accident occurred just west of One Hundred and Nineteenth street crossing. Three persons were injured, including the conductor, but none fatally. The fireman was buried beneath the engine and scalded to death by escaping steam. The train was composed of a mail car and nine vestibule cars. It was running but 10 miles an hour. Had it been running at full speed the death list would have been very large. The fire company was at the scene in five minutes and extinguished the rapidly gaining flames. There were more than 400 passengers on the derailed train. The engine and the mail car are both total wrecks.

The Yellow Fever Scourge.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 11.—Sergeant Murray reports three new cases of yellow fever at Jesup, Dr. Samuels, John Gray, and a child, and one discharged, Mrs. Rowland. Seven cases are now under treatment at Jesup. Official reports give deaths: Charles Price and H. R. Duck. New cases: Whites, Wm. Gates, H. Cassell, Elizabeth Lorentzen, A. J. Liles, Wm. Cummings, Miss Emma Littlefield, Quintan Bailey, Mary J. Gale, H. R. Duck, and 25 colored. Nine patients were discharged. Recapitulation: Cases under treatment, 208; discharged, 92; died, 18. Total, 318. Ratio of mortality, 5.6 per cent.

Trying to Recover \$67,000.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 11.—A bill in equity has been filed here by Charles Bartles, trustee, against the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad company, Edgar A. Taylor, John Satterfield and Henry L. Taylor. The suit is brought in the interest of E. J. Gaynor & Company, late contractors on the railroad, and involves a claim footing up \$67,000.

A Chicken-Stealing Mania.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 11.—Geo. Waggoner, aged 65, a well-to-do restaurateur of Louisville, also owner of valuable property in that city, but possessed of an irresistible desire to steal chickens, has been received at the penitentiary to serve two years at hard labor for having robbed a henroast.

Son of an Italian Nobleman.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—The identity of the man known as Loretto Tucha, who committed suicide, has been cleared up. His right name is John Fox-Loretto, his mother being German and his father an Italian nobleman.

Charged With Beating His Son.

SEARANTON, Pa., Oct. 11.—Samuel McClaren, aged 40 years, was lodged in jail here, charged with fatally beating his 12-year-old son, John. He will be held without bail to await the result of the child's injuries.

Twenty-Two Passengers Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Advice brought by steamer Rio Janeiro, state that the sailing vessel, Sinyo Maru was wrecked off the coast of Japan. Twenty-two of the 28 passengers were drowned.

Pennsylvania University Won.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven defeated the Georgetown College team in an exciting and well played game by a score of 12 to 0.

Will Fete the Russians.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A Venetian fete will be held on the Seine, Oct. 22, in honor of the officers of the Russian warships that will visit Toulon this month.

Died of Heart Failure.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Henry DeWolf, treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad company, died suddenly in his office of heart failure.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Heavy floods are reported in the Pecob river, Texas.

Samuel Sherman, one of the Northern Pacific train robbers, is dead in jail at Kalispell, Mont.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., Mrs. Chamberlain and ex-Secretary of War Endicott are in Salem, Mass.

"Biff" Ellison, at New York, was sentenced to five years for selling Sing for his assistant, Broke Henriques.

John M. Farmer has discovered a rich pocket of tripoli polish near Bay View, Mich., and inside the city limits.

It was announced that the Rev. R. L. Burtwell, who was suspended for endorsing Dr. McGlynn, will visit the pope at Rome.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew on
Cornell University.

A COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS.

Celebration of the Quarter Centennial of
Its Opening—Lessons Taught by the Life
of Ezra Cornell—Individuality and Self
Reliance.

The address at the quarter centennial celebration of the opening of Cornell University, Oct. 7, was made by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, U. S. D. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is an American anniversary. It celebrates a life which is representative of American conditions and opportunities, and a university founded to meet the practical necessities of American youth. Cornell was the first of the great colleges to cultivate a field outside the lessons and traditions of the medieval school men. The most exquisite of pleasures is contact with the perennial youth of our alma mater. Parties dissolve, friends grow cold, loved ones depart, and age becomes a solitude, but a day with the college revives the enthusiasms and ambitions of the past and puts us in touch with the hopes and aspirations of the present. Patriotic or commemorative celebrations are ephemeral. The centuries and their divisions which mark the recurring natal days of these great and enduring centers of learning are eternal. We admire and reverence great events, and do statues or monuments only when we are in their presence. The fresh and stimulating influences of college life are ever with us. Ideas are companions; facts are milestones. Head and heart are united in the sentiments and emotions of this day.

A Useful Career.
The life of Ezra Cornell is a lesson and an inspiration. The study of his struggles and success is a liberal education. Our meeting would lose much of its significance if it failed to enforce the lesson of the career and commemorate the character of the founder. Sixty-five years ago young Cornell, who had just attained his majority and started out to seek his fortune, after a walk of 40 miles, rested upon one of the hills overlooking this beautiful lake. This reticent Quaker was passionately fond of nature, and he was entranced by the superb panorama which lay before him. Few places on earth possess so many scenic attractions. The only one I know which compares with it is the view from the Acropolis at Athens, with the plain of Marathon in front, the Pentelion mountains behind and the blue Aegean in the distance.

The young mechanic had neither friends nor acquaintances in the village which nestled at his feet, and his worldly possessions were all in a little bundle on the end of the stick which served for staff and baggage wagon. He had no money and only a spare suit of clothes, but with health, good habits, ambition, industry and a perfect knowledge of what he intended to do, and an equal determination to do it, he entered Ithaca a conqueror. No delegation of citizens met him at the gates, no triumphal procession bore him in a chariot, no arches spanned the streets, but the man who was to make this then secluded hamlet known throughout the world had done for Ithaca the greatest service it could receive by deciding to become its citizen. Though poor, he was far removed from poverty. His situation illustrates one of the hopeful features of American conditions. Neither does one need a fortune to succeed. He had found his place and knew he could improve it. He saw his ladder and began to climb. It is the genius of our people to get on, and it is the pleasure of the community to help and applaud. Occasional failures test the metal of the aspirant, and hard knocks develop grit and grit. There are, unhappily, suffering and helplessness and helplessness incident to the practical workings of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, but vigor and manhood win their rewards.

Gifts and works were the principles of Ezra Cornell. He was the carpenter's bench a platform and preparation for larger efforts. Adaptability and concentration of effort have developed the resources of the country. They have opened mines in the mountains and transformed the prairies from wild wastes to fields rich with golden grain and dotted with happy homes. They have suggested the inventions to meet the necessities of the hour. They are American characteristics. They belong only to a people who are not trained in grooves and are not taught to plant their feet only in the deeply worn molds made in the pathway of time by the steps of their ancestors. With Mr. Cornell these qualities were superlative gifts. As a carpenter he improved the methods of his village master; as a mechanic he devised machines which overcame unexpected difficulties; as an unprejudiced practical man he became familiar with the uses of electricity while the professor was still lecturing upon its dangers.

Morse had discovered the telegraph, and if he had lived in an earlier age he would have been either incarcerated or incinerated. Bigotry looked with suspicion upon this possibly sacrilegious trifling with the lightning, scientists doubted the utility of the invention and congressmen regarded it with disgust. The inventor needed an undaunted and indomitable man of affairs to demonstrate to capitalists its possibilities and to the public its beneficence, and he found him in Ezra Cornell, who saw its future, and upon his judgment staked the accumulations of his life and the almost superhuman labors of a decade. He owned electric shares of the face value of millions and went hungry to bed because he had not the means to pay for a meal, and his family suffered because they could not be trusted for a barrel of flour. But neither want nor debt nor the sheriff could wrest from him his telegraph stock. I know of no more dramatic scene in the lives of any of our many successful men than the spectacle of this potential millionaire tramping through the highways and byways of poverty, suffering and sickness, upheld by his sublime faith in his work and the certainty of its recognition. Suddenly the darkness was dispelled and the day dawned. People woke up to the necessity of the telegraph for the government and for commerce, and Cornell's faith had coined for him fortune.

Responsibility of Wealth.

In a country like ours, where so many accumulate great wealth, its proper use and distribution are becoming questions of national as well as individual interest. A half century ago the subject was unknown; a quarter of a century ago the public thought little and cared less about it; but today it threatens to become the incentive to or the solvent of socialism. The concentration of riches and the cultivation of agrarianism have advanced with equal pace. The recent political movements, which in some states defeated both the national parties, were

the expression at the polls of the silent forces whose growth and strength had been unnoticed. Though the principles of the new faith are vague, incoherent and apparently absurd, the underlying power which underlies them is hatred and distrust of property.

The objective point is at present the corporation. But as the operation and necessity of this device for transacting a business in which all stockholders can participate is better understood, the millionaire becomes the target. It is at once the anomaly and the danger of the era, that it is those who are themselves property holders, as farmers or house owners or tradesmen, against those who have more, selfish and ostentatious wealth is the main point of attack for promoting the methods for its own diminution and destruction by legislation, while the wise and generous use of money builds barriers for its protection.

The most arrogant and offensive manager of money is often the man who has endured and suffered adversity and finally becomes a success. He proudly boasts, "I owe nothing to the world," and "No one ever did anything for me." He is neither sympathetic with the struggling nor sensitive to duty. As a money making machine he incurs the enmity of his fellows and cares nothing for their good will. With an increasing contempt for those who fail to get on in business comes a growing disparagement of the value of the work or services of others. He pays grudgingly, and gives reluctantly only under the resistless pressure of his surroundings. In the lending of money he practices the arts of the usurer, and in revelation those of the gambler. The world gains nothing by his life, and his heirs are his only beneficiaries at his death. Such a man does infinite harm. He is at once the curse for the corruption of the combination of the elements, which, either kindly or viciously, labor for the destruction of our institutions and laws. He has existed under all forms of government, and, finally, but it is in a republic that he becomes particularly obnoxious, and the methods of teaching him seem more accessible.

There are men who so use their wealth that the whole community rejoices in their good fortune and applauds the management of their trusts. Their course sharply differentiates between property and its administration. They draw the fire from vested interests, upon whose integrity and safety the structure of society depends, and concentrate it upon the unworthy steward of the wealth, the villain of the piece, the unwelcome ones of men. A most noble and brilliant representative of this class was the founder of this university. Prosperity made him neither an idler nor a voluptuary. It added fresh vigor to his work, enlarged his vision and broadened his sympathies. There were no unwelcome sentimentalities nor theatrical surprises in his character. He determined to devote a portion of his fortune to the welfare of his countrymen and country women and decided that the best way was to give them the education and training with which to help themselves. He made the self made man's belief that a successful career is possible to every one who tries, but he knew from some experience how much more difficult is progress for the poorly equipped in the sharp competitions of life. He did not give up money making. On the contrary, the more beneficent purposes to which he found it could be applied the harder he worked to gain more. His was the ideal of the divine injunction to be "diligent in business, serving the Lord."

In great crises in the history of nations and in the conjunction of events which produce revolutions in the moral, the mental or the physical conditions of a people, God always provides the man for the emergency. The causes which produce him and the results which follow his actions may form an epoch in the development of the race or only contribute to characteristics which mark a century. A Caesar, a Hannibal, a Napoleon, a Peter the Hermit, a Luther, are crises in the story of the world. The generations which live in the period of the activities of such phenomenal genius are either consumed by its burning heat or the sun or blinded by its rays. He who is not made to measure before he can fully comprehend the power or achievements, forgetting the trifling sufferings and calamities through which their work assumed form and permanence.

Mr. Cornell's Wise Forethought.

It is our happier lot to celebrate one of those minor revolutions which is not a revolution, but an evolution, the slow coming of the United States suddenly discovered that it had a duty to perform toward the education of the people. The federal constitution made it necessary to act through the states. Congress gave for this purpose a large grant of land, and nearly a million of acres came to New York. Schools struggling in financial difficulties, headless and without an institution of learning and speculators seeking the possession of the prize, threatened the confiscation or dissipation of the trust. The friends of the education, who had hoped for great benefit to the commonwealth from this beneficent administration of this fund, were to be disappointed. The wisdom and generosity of Mr. Cornell saved the honor of the state and rescued the national gift for education. He said: "Concentrate this endowment, which is the only way to get its benefits, and I will add a half million dollars to it from my own fortune." It is a significant commentary upon the ignorance and greed of the times and the progress indicated by this celebration that no student New York extracted from Ezra Cornell, before his death, a fortune for the purpose of a college of \$1,000,000, money for the permanent benefit of her people.

The selection and placing upon the market by the several states of these lands had reduced their price so low that a fraction of the sum intended was realized. Then the same business sagacity, foresight and indomitable courage which had carried the telegraph to success again came to the public service. The founder contracted with the state to carry these lands and bear all the burdens of maintenance and taxation until their value should be commensurate with the purposes for which they were dedicated. The state, in turn, increased his own wealth brought upon him a storm of criticism and slander, but the strength and grandeur of this great and growing university are the living monuments which vindicate his name and fame.

The figures and results marvelously demonstrate the wisdom and sagacity of Ezra Cornell. The land grant to all the states was 9,997,840 acres, of which New York's alone was 990,320 acres. The whole grant reached the sum of \$15,843,571, of which New York received \$1,584,357, or nearly one-half the money for one-tenth of the land. Truly in this, as among the many events which have made New York the Empire State of the Union, when the clock struck the hour the man among her people who was equal to the occasion answered, "Willing and ready."

It was my privilege as a young man and the youngest member of the legislature to sit beside Ezra Cornell. I learned to love and revere him. In those days, so full of the strife and passions of the civil war, it

was a wonder and inspiration to listen to the peaceful plans of this practical philanthropist for the benefit of his fellow men. The times were big with gigantic schemes for the acquisition of sudden fortunes, and his colleagues could not understand this man, earnest and unselfish, who worked most of them. He was a schemer, whose purposes they could not fathom, and to the rest of us he seemed a dreamer, whose visions would never materialize. These doubters of a quarter of a century ago esteem it a high privilege to stand in this presence and an honor to have the opportunity to contribute a chapter to the wreaths which crown the statue of Ezra Cornell.

I remember that a scheme had been perfected whose ramifications extended all over the state and embraced the strongest men of both parties to raid the treasury upon a false assumption of the necessity of the canal. The measure was sprung suddenly upon the house, and as chairman of the committee of ways and means it was my duty to fight it. I was almost wholly unprepared for the task. When the enemy seemed about to triumph, Mr. Cornell opened his desk, took from it a carefully arranged mass of figures and statistics and placed them before me. "I have been gathering these for several weeks," he said, "in order to make a speech against this bill, but you need them now." They gave such full and complete refutations of the claims of the combination that at the close of the debate the proposed measure was defeated and its advocates so completely routed that it was never revived. He cared more for the triumph of the truth than for any fame he might gain as its advocate. It was this other oblivion to self which led him to sacrifice everything for this university when once he had become convinced of its necessity and laid its foundations.

Object of Higher Education.

It was the highest public spirit which moved him to contribute a half million of dollars to concentrate and preserve the congressional land grant. It was the nobility which rises above natural and justifiable indignation that made him submit to the toll of \$25,000 for the privilege of grandly giving of his own. The spirit and the will which made him do this, and which made him do that, have made him a great man. "More classical reading is a narrow and unfeeling education," while Herbert Spencer solves in his large way the whole problem of study by his compact statement that "to suppose that deciding whether a mathematical or a classical education is the best in deciding what is the proper curriculum, is much the same thing as to suppose that the whole of dietetics lies in ascertaining whether or not bread is more nutritive than potatoes." The wise liver finds food in the life and products of the land, the water and the air, and selects that which nourishes him best, and so classics and mathematics, history, literature and philosophy, physics, botany, zoology, physiology and the structure of the mind, politics, economics and science, intellectual development and manual training, are the component parts of the equipment which the new learning offers to the student for his choice and needs. The variety and excellence of the world, the multiplication and beneficence of its activities, are due to the fact that what is most for one man is poison for his neighbor.

The marvelous career of a century behind us has no greater distinction than the advance in the education of woman. The doubts which surrounded the movement have been dispelled by the splendid demonstration of her ability to successfully compete with her brethren in any and every field of intellectual study and research. It is now urged that, when returning home, she is so much better educated than the village swain, she either rejects him and fails in her mission, or, as his wife, she despises him. Ignorance is no excuse for keeping others ignorant. The advance of our female colleges will see to it that their boys are not misled, and they are more and more every year the most intelligent and active workers for greater facilities and freer opportunities for study. Their co-education at Cornell with the young men has cultivated the best traits and most characteristic characteristics of American manhood. Their ambition and success have stimulated every department of the university to more earnest effort and higher ideals.

The emancipation of woman from the crushing slavery of a few overcrowded and wretchedly tenemented industries has made her an indispensable part of the sum of human happiness and the progress of our communities. Education has fitted her for fields which needed her labor, and the world is enriched by her skill and fidelity, and the better for her independence.

Educational Progress.
The eighteenth century produced only two inventions: Franklin's lightning rod and a machine for the manufacture of nails. The nineteenth, with the telegraph and telephone, the sewing machine and the cotton gin, the railway and the steamship, and the thousands of other motors of progress, has redeemed and regenerated the globe. These marvels have changed the relations of men to each other and revolutionized their standing with the state. They have proved hotbeds of democracy and ensured the triumph of the people. The pace has been too rapid for humanity to adjust itself to the new conditions. The individual and the community have been educated intelligence for their safety. The fathers built their republic upon the individual. His independence was the keystone of the arch which supported their institutions. The mighty forces which the inventions have made obedient to the service of man have so increased productive power and energy that we live in an era of great combinations.

Organization threatens the destruction of the trust, the corporation or the trust, as they shall not be merged in their business, and the labor union says he shall not work unless he does so by his rules and with its permission. Aggregated capital united to build up and carry on important enterprises causes labor to create counter forces for protection. The one attacks the small producer or manufacturer and drives him out of business, and the other prohibits the artisan from individually accepting employment, no matter what his skill, his desire or necessities. The same concentration of power has invaded the sphere of politics. Our cities are governed by one or two powerful leaders, who, without the responsibilities of officers, command the unquestioning obedience of the officeholders, and our states are rapidly running into the same conditions.

In 1862 Abraham Lincoln had upon his desk the emancipation proclamation and the land grant bill to promote education. He signed them both. The one was an essential complement of the other. Without education, emancipation does not emancipate. The freedman exchanges one thrall for another. The tendencies of our times are more than the remedies. The freedman is not content with the welfare of our people that contacts between capital and labor should always end in the primitive barbarism of a condition of war, with either the citizen soldiers under arms or semimilitary private organizations doing

practical education perished with the classical teaching which he thought useless. In this university Plato's academy and the new education can dwell harmoniously and work beneficently on the same campus. The student has his choice between higher education for mental discipline and intellectual strength and pleasure, and higher education specifically for his vocation. His diploma informs the world precisely what his alma mater has given. The review of the courses prescribed and permitted here would have paralyzed Duns Scotus, amazed Erasmus and shocked Abelard. They would have felt that they had touched the base earth and its ignoble occupants. But we could not live in the clouds of the middle ages. With us the earth is the Lord's, and its dwellers his children, with equal rights and share in its blessings and opportunities. All work in it or on it is noble.

This experiment was hailed with derision and distrust. It has been settled by Plato's academy, and never after debated, that the review of the courses prescribed and permitted here would have paralyzed Duns Scotus, amazed Erasmus and shocked Abelard. They would have felt that they had touched the base earth and its ignoble occupants. But we could not live in the clouds of the middle ages. With us the earth is the Lord's, and its dwellers his children, with equal rights and share in its blessings and opportunities. All work in it or on it is noble.

police duty. Educate, educate, educate, is the national necessity. It takes time for emigrants to coming to our shores to fully absorb the principles of American liberty, but their children can be so firmly grounded in its truths in the schools that they will be the best and bravest citizens of the state.

The grand mission of institutions like Cornell is the training and graduating of men of independent thought and action. The self reliance which comes from the conscious mastery of one's calling is independence, and when supplemented by the training and touch of the university is liberty. Every youth who goes out into the world from any department of this college becomes in the community where he settles an influence for right thinking and right acting. He is a standard for better work in his vocation. One of the difficulties of our situation is the mass of half educated and badly trained young men who come every year from our schools. Their equipment is too superficial for the professions or for business, and they have no preparation by their necessities and their careers the call for every possible extension of the new learning. It is both a commentary upon the public necessity for education and a comfort for the future that there can be found in the ranks of socialism or anarchy in the United States scarcely a single graduate of any high school—classical, technological or manual training.

Cornell gives free education to nearly 600 students, the representatives of the assembly districts of the state of New York. In doing this she fulfills in fourfold measure the spirit and letter of her foundation. But the Empire State should not permit it to come to be a draw upon its resources which have been so wisely husbanded and so admirably administered. It should generously recognize the splendid work done at Cornell and appropriate the means for the tuition of those who are here and those who wish to come. Then there would grow up on the shores of Cayuga lake a student republic rivaling those which greeted the middle age revival of learning and instinct with the life and energy and aspirations of today. The picture and the prospect should thrill the people of New York with loyal pride.

A few years ago the University of Heidelberg celebrated its five hundred anniversary. The heir to the throne of the German empire presided. Princes responded to the sentiments, and around the great hall hung the banners and armorial devices of the hereditary rulers of the land. The spectacle was brilliant and imposing, and the dazzling display of the emblems of rank and power made it a memorable pageant. When your eyes had become accustomed to the sheen of the armor and weapons and jewels, and your ears to the blare of the trumpets, you instinctively queried, What lesson of these five centuries does this ceremonial teach? You saw the baron in his castle on the Rhine, with his vassals at his feet; you felt the power and glory of Teutonic valor and achievements; you knew of the scholars and learned men who had passed the portals of the university and had become statesmen, politicians, the social and the material conditions of the age of invention and democracy were not represented.

It is the proud boast of Cornell that she is not only abreast with the times, but is leading them. No traditions retard her growth, and no legends obscure her truth. She feels the movement of the intellectual activities of the country and the throbbing pulse of our industrial development. Her 25 years are coincident with the unparalleled progress of the United States since the close of the civil war, and her wonderful growth has been stimulated by its impulse.

Said Mr. Gladstone to me: "If I had to select from all the half centuries of recorded time the 50 years in which to pass my active life, I would choose the 50 years in which I have worked. It has been 50 years of civilization. What is the most remarkable and potential state-man still more applicable to this university. Her quarter of a century is the high water mark of intellectual activity, select the discovery, realize the theory, the happy and inspiring progress of the world is the happiness and inspiration of youth, and we have for this period Lincoln and Grant and Sherman and Sheridan in statesmanship and arms in our own country, and Gladstone, Disraeli, Bismarck, Gambetta and Garibaldi abroad. Literature has been enriched by Ruskin and Hawthorne, Taine and Emerson, Longfellow and Tenneyson, Bancroft and Green, Whittier, Lowell and our poets, and scholars and statesmen, and men of letters, have irradiated this era with the results of their genius.

A Glorious Future.
Edison and Bell and others have demonstrated the limitless possibilities of electricity. The spirit of invention and discovery has broken down the doors which safeguarded the secrets of nature and let loose the imprisoned forces of resistless energy and remorseless power and armed and trained them to the service of man. The emancipation of the slave and the reconstruction of the states, the education of the freedmen and the restoration of national unity and national patriotism, are our object lessons in philanthropy and statesmanship. The progress of this century is the progress of the world, and the world is the progress of this century.

In the heroic age its honors and renown were in killing their fellow human beings. Our progress now is in the preservation of lives, improve the health, increase the happiness and promote the welfare of the men and women of the present and the future. Philanthropy has its natural evolution from a broken law to a new law, and the indiscriminate giving which pauperized has become the wise endowment for restoration to independence or the training for leadership. Our benefactions assume the form of the one for the many, and the other for the construction. In the first are hospitals, homes and asylums, and in the second the school, the college, the university and the library. Money yields its salutatory return when it is spent to open and smooth the pathways of youth to opportunity and careers. The investment compounds, and in compounding reduplicates its beneficence with each generation of students, while the benefactor has his farm-freshened and enlarged by every recurring class till the end of time.

The enduring monuments of those who have promoted the growth of Cornell are fast fading examples. They are the buildings devoted to liberal learning, which have been erected or furnished and endowed. Next to the name of the founder comes the benefactor Henry W. Sage, and then that noble, far-sighted and unselfish woman whose eyes closed in death in the belief that she had done all she could for the university which she loved. Boardman and Barnes and White and Sibley held the roll of honor, which will increase with the annual celebrations of the founders' day.

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FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

Alice and Her Cubs.

Alice is the big yellow lioness in the park menagerie. She is as big as the biggest lion you ever saw in Barnum's show and very fierce.

This spring Alice had three of the cunningest little lion cubs you ever saw. They were 10 inches long—about as long as a loaf of homemade bread—and as yellow as gold. They had hair very long and very silky, and their pink noses peeped out from under a pair of eyes as yellow as amber beads.

One day Alice was very naughty—naughtier than anything you could imagine if you were to guess ever so long. It was the naughtiest day of her life.

And what do you think she did? Early in the morning, before her keepers were up, this naughty Alice killed one of her cub babies by biting its head off. And before the keepers found her she had eaten it all up and was getting ready to eat the second one. The third cub was way over in a corner of the cage crying as loudly as it could. For fear Alice would eat this one, too, the little baby lion was taken out of the cage and was given to a nice, friendly dog, who took a fancy to it right away and treated it like one of her own family.

Alice was not put to death for killing her babies in this cruel way. But do you not think that something should have been done to show her that this was not a Christian way to treat her little ones?—New York Ledger.

A Splendid Game.

Mollie—Say, Dinah, let's pretend I'm an awful looking tramp, and I'll demand a piece of pie, and you get scared and give it to me.—Harper's Young People

A Little Feller.
Say, Sunday's lonesome for a little feller. With pop and nutmeg a credit all the while. An ever saying anything to cheer ye. An lookin' 's if they didn't know how to smile.

With look an blue a-baugh in the wood shed. An lookin' down by the side of the mill. An Brown's creek just over by the milldam— Say, Sunday's lonesome for a little feller.

Why, Sunday's lonesome for a little feller. Right on sun up, when the day commences. For little fellers don't have much to think of. 'Cept chasin' coppers long the cornfield fences.

Or diggin' after moles down in the wood lot. Or climbin' after apples what's got rot. Or fishin' down in Brown's creek an millpond— Say, Sunday's lonesome for a little feller.

But Sunday's lonesome for a little feller. When he is stayin' down to Uncle Ora's. He took his book out right out in the orchard. An told us little chaps just lots o' stories— All true that that happened once for honest. An one fount home in a sort o' collar. An how some angels came an shut their mouths up. An how they never teated that Dan'l feller.

An Sunday's pleasant down to Aunt Marilla's. She lets us take some books that some one gin her. An takes us down to Sunday school 'n the schoolhouse. An sometimes she has nice shortcake for dinner. An one she had a puddin' full o' raisins. An one a frosted cake all white an yellow. I think when I stay down to Aunt Marilla's. That Sunday's pleasant for a little feller. —Michigan Christian Advocate.

A Blind Beggar's Faithful Dog.

A very curious story of a canine musical ear is told of a London organ grinder's dog. The organ grinder was blind and aged, and the dog used to lead him about. One night, after a hard day's work, the old man and his faithful companion lay down to sleep with the organ beside them. They slept soundly, and when they woke the organ was gone. They were in despair. Their means of earning a living was gone. But the dog led the old man through the streets where he had been accustomed to play, and persons who had given him alms before continued to befriend him.

Weeks went by. One day the old man heard a hand organ played a few feet from him. It reminded him of his lost instrument, but he paid no special attention to it. Hand organs were common in London, and he heard them often.

Not so the dog. He showed signs of excitement, barked violently and led his master in the direction of the organ. He sprang at the robber's throat, dragged him away from the stolen organ and led his master eagerly up to it with expressions of recognition and delight.—Youth's Companion.

On the Beach.

Small Bather—Mamma, did you see the sea sink down when I came out?—St. Nicholas.

Excited by Rocky Thunder.
A little 8-year-old Rockland girl awakened by the pealing thunder the other morning exclaimed earnestly, "God has done it now!" "Done what?" questioned her mother. "Why, split all the thunder things!" with a pitying compassion in her voice that her manum was so ignorant.—Bangor Commercial.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

"THAT TERRIBLE DISTRESS."

LIVER TROUBLE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, AND KIDNEY DISEASE.

Treated by Eight Physicians Without Benefit.

CURED BY LIVURA.

LIVURA M^{FG}. CO., DEAR SIR:—For about 5 years I have been afflicted with Liver trouble, causing me to become very Bilious. I had headache continually, my appetite was very poor, and a deathly faintness at the pit of the stomach accompanied by a terrible distress. During the past two years my kidneys became very weak and pained me so badly I could not rest. Owing to extreme nervousness I was unable to attend to my business, and in January I came down with Nervous Prostration. Eight different Physicians have had me under their care, but I grew worse instead of better. Learning of PITCHER'S LIVURA I began taking it and my improvement was noticeable from the first. I have taken 3 bottles and an ENTIRELY CURED, able to attend to my work, and have not felt so well for 6 years. I give all the credit to PITCHER'S LIVURA.

Respectfully, F. B. ARCHER, 330 West Concord Street, Dayton, Ohio.

LIVURA OINTMENT The Great Skin Cure.

Cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Ulcers, Itch, and all affections of the skin. Heals Cuts, Bruises, burns, scalds, etc. Sold by All Druggists, or by mail. Price 35 Cents. THE LIVURA M^{FG}. CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

SULPHUR BITTERS

Poor Weak and Weary Mothers Raise Puny, Pindling Children. Sulphur Bitters Will make them Strong, hearty And healthy.

Send 3-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., 310 No. Main, for best medical work published.

Happy As a Clam

is the person who for years has been suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia and general debility, when he discovers the curative properties of

BURNHAM'S CLAM BOUILLON

In all gastric troubles it effects a permanent cure. It is a natural food, easily digested. Stop taking drugs and try it. Never buy Clam Bouillon for the sick, except in Glass Bottles. Grocers and Druggists. Six 1/4 pint bottles expressed for \$1.50. Send stamps for book, "Household Hints." E. S. Burnham Co., 120 Gansvoort St., N. Y.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALMSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for all the above named ailments, and a new and improved formula. It is a natural food, easily digested. Stop taking drugs and try it. Never buy Clam Bouillon

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1865.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
15 North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

Telephone Calls.
COURT ROOM—ONE RING.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is delivered to
subscribers in the city and surrounding
towns at 10 cents per week. By mail, pos-
tage free, \$1 per year; \$2.50 for six months.
When Weekly Independent, by mail, \$1.50
per year; 75 cents for six months; 50 cents
for three months.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1893.

Representative John Thomas did en-
ergetic work for the Massillon asylum
at Columbus last spring.

Architect Hammond is reported to
be "satisfied" with the progress made
on the court house "improvement."
That's good. Nobody else is.

The court house jobbery goes on.
At first a \$25,000 appropriation was
asked and conceded, but by dark lan-
tern methods a \$20,000 "movement"
is under way. Queer, is it not?

A Washington correspondent sug-
gests that if Captain Perry Rice, who
is opposing L. P. Ohlinger's candidacy
for the collectorship, has a trump card
it is time to play it. Trumps are called,
and Brother Ohlinger is believed to hold
both bows.

Governor McKinley can come to
Stark county but once this campaign.
He is to speak at Canton. Alliance is
to have General O. H. Grosvenor. Mas-
sillon will hear from General Stewart
L. Woodford, the celebrated New York
lawyer, and possibly Judge Young, of
Columbiana county.

Mr. Thomas B. Davies, of this town,
who has just returned from a trip to
Wales, says that the coal miners there
get on an average eighteen pence
(thirty-six cents) per ton for mining
coal. In the Massillon district they
get eighty-five cents. English coal is
more easily mined than ours.

It is a singular thing that when Can-
didate Neal wants to illustrate the
beauties of free trade, he points to the
Republican abolition of the tariff on
sugar (a move solely in the line of pro-
tection) and yet the party committed
to a free trade policy, in furtherance
thereof, proposes to restore that very
duty.

It was genial old Ik. Marvel who
declared: "A man without some sort of
religion is at best a poor reprobate,
the foot ball of destiny, with no tie
linking him to infinity, and the won-
drous eternity that is begun with him;
but a woman without it is even worse
—a flame without heat, a rainbow
without color, a flower without per-
fume."

The able Democrat—THE INDEPEND-
ENT refrains from using his name only
because it could not trace the story to
a definite source without incurring this
obligation—who whispered it about
that honest Jacob Gelb had been a de-
fauter as a township treasurer, rather
overdid himself. The story of itself
was too flimsy to hold water, and if it
needed denial, Mr. Gelb's receipts in
full would seem to be effectual. It was
a mean, contemptible canard to give
out, and it lacks the faintest shadow
of truth.

The raw reporters got in their dead-
ly work at the North Lawrence explo-
sion. It was a bad explosion, but no
body, so far as now known, was
maimed beyond recovery. The raw
reporters, however, for the first time
face to face with wreck and confusion,
saw holes in the ground thirty feet
deep, road bed destroyed for one hun-
dred yards, engineer and fireman fa-
tally injured—not possible for them to
recover. Yet the road was opened to
traffic in twelve hours. It is this ex-
aggeration of fact that hurts the whole
newspaper business, and discredits
candid reporting.

The Rev. Anna Shaw rose in her
majesty, at Lancaster, Pa., to criticize
one J. W. Richards, for preaching
what she termed an "intemperate ser-
mon," in which he said temperance
had been debased by association with
prohibition, woman suffrage and other
subjects. Then Miss Shaw denounced
the newspapers for printing the man's
sermon. In that she was wrong. The
people who want something kept out
of the paper, are just the ones to rave
about "a venal press," when a sup-
pression happens to afflict instead of
delight their sensibilities. Publicity
hurts no cause, except that of the pub-
lisher. Sometimes it gets him into
libel suits.

One D. Lubin proposes to "revolu-
tionize the distribution of wealth," by
the enactment of the following sug-
gestion:

"To meet the transportation question
I would suggest national legislation
that would change our present method
of product transportation to the same
system as now in operation by the
United States postoffice in the forward-
ing of mail matter, and in charge of
that department."

Mr. Lubin wants a \$100 stamp to
have the same carrying power, whether
the products are consigned one or one

thousand miles. Mr. Lubin means

well, but he might as well propose

stamping individuals, so that they

might be sent through the post office,

as mail matter, on the same terms as

drop letters.

F. G. Coan, formerly of Wooster, but

now a minister at Oromish, Persia,

has written home: "This year there

has been a great deal of violence, and

many christians, realizing how insecure

life is, are preparing to flee to Ameri-
ca." That there is good ground for

this feeling of insecurity is proved by

the brutal murder of a christian mer-
chant, by a mob of Mohammedans.

They took the christian out of his store

and carried him to the court of their

mosque, where, after a brutal assault,

they murdered him by fearful torture,

beating and cutting him with daggers

and driving nails into his body be-
cause he would not confess Mohammed.

After cutting off his ears, nose and

arms, they dragged his body out of the

city and threw it into a pond.

The local newspapers are engaged in

spreading "the Democratic gospel of

light," and printing a series of stereo-
typed political essays supplied as origi-
nal matter by the Democratic state

committee. One of these alleged "solid
truths tersely told" is this:

"Let the farmer take one step further

in the inquiry. Let him ask himself—
"Have the manna-factors interest de-
creased in value?" The answer to that

is—No. They have in twenty years

increased two hundred per cent. Why

has this increase in their value oc-
curred? Because they have been the

recipients of the fostering care of the
government."

Let the farmer take a second step

further. Let him ask himself, "Have

the manufacturing interests increased

in value since the election of Grover

Cleveland?" The answer to that is—
"No," too. The value of a manufac-

turing plant sometimes runs into mil-
lions—when it is running. But at

forced sale, or wide sale, its value more

frequently is the value of the scrap

iron in its contents. The farmers are

enjoying a depressed home market,

just now, and they need no goading to

see that when manufacturing interests

are increasing in value, there are no

idle men on the street corners, and

that there is a well paid consuming

public to buy their products.

HARVEY J. ECKLEY.

Demagogic appeals to the working-

men to vote this way or that are often

made and more often unheeded. Some-

times, however, there is a real basis for

such a request, and such happens to be

the case this fall. These are dull times

and the fact that the building of the

new insane asylum will give employ-
ment to labor, not only this fall, but

for several years to come, is a matter

for earnest exchange of congratula-
tions. But it should not be forgotten

that when the bill providing an ap-
propriation for this work reached the

senate, this spring, it carried with it

the small sum of \$20,000. It was then

that Senator Harvey J. Eckley took up

the task of increasing that amount, and

he succeeded. He worked against a

combination that was strong and ag-
gressive, and in the face of a disposi-

tion to cut off the small appropriation

fixed by the house. He worked when

even the citizens of Massillon were

discouraged and apathetic. In all fair-
ness then, it becomes a duty, and it

should be a pleasant duty to Mas-
sillonians, to vote for Mr. Eckley this

fall. There is no doubt of his election,
for he is in a Republican district, but

he would value a strong non-partisan

vote from this city, as a mark of
appreciation of his past labors. Since

he is certain to be elected anyway, this

much may be asked, without the sacri-
fice of any principle, of a member of

the opposition party.

A Bicycle Road Race.

The Daily News of Salem is the pro-

motor of a bicycle road race which

will be started at the corner of Broad-

way and Main streets, Salem, at 12 o'clock

Saturday, October 11, and be run to

the square in Alliance and return. It

will be ended in front of the Daily

News office. The distance is twenty-
eight miles. Entrances for the race

must be accompanied by a fee of fifty
cents. Riders may choose their own

route between Salem and Alliance.
The start will be made rain or shine.

To the rider making the round trip in
the shortest time the Daily News will
present a gold medal worth thirty dol-
lars.

World's Fair Excursion.

\$9.50 round trip to Chicago from

Massillon, O., Oct. 14, 17 and 21, via

Pennsylvania lines. Children under

12 years of age one half the above rate.

Tickets will be good for passage only

in the Pennsylvania standard coaches

on all regular trains on the above dates

except the Columbus express on the

P., F. W. & C. railway. Return cou-
pons valid ten days from date of sale.

The final closing time of the Columbian

exposition is rapidly drawing near,
great events are transpiring daily, all

tending to enhance the value of the
fair as an educator in every sense of

the word. The facilities of the Penn-
sylvania lines to Chicago are unex-

celled. Stops are made at South Chi-
cago, Grand Crossing and Englewood

to discharge passengers and baggage.
These are Pennsylvania World's Fair

stations, convenient to the grounds,
hotels and boarding houses. For de-
tails apply to

J. A. SHOEMAKER,
Ticket Agent,
Massillon, O.

You don't know how much better

you will feel you take Hood's Sarsa-
parilla. It will drive that tired

feeling and make you strong.

THE COUNCIL CONVENES

AND LEGISLATES FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE CITY.

Damage Cases Sprung Up on Several Sides

—A Proposition to Settle the Matters Claim-
Favorably Acted Upon—A Rumpus About
a Bill for Printing Ordinances.

All members of the city council were

present Monday evening. Street Com-
missioner Vogt's report, amounting to

\$221, was accepted.

The clerk read a petition addressed

to the council and the township trust-
ees. It was signed by forty property

owners and requested that that part

of Walnut street lying between Jarvis

avenue and the township limit be

graded before winter sets in. On mo-
tion of Mr. Cameron, the petition was

referred to the paving and grading

committee with power to act.

Another petition from the residents

and property owners in the vicinity of

Dwight and Randall streets, request-
ing that an arc electric light be placed

at the intersection of said streets, was,
on motion of Mr. Cameron, referred to

the light committee for investigation
and report.

The clerk reported the opening of

the bids for the construction of the
new engine house on last Friday, as

published in THE INDEPENDENT of
that date. The report was accepted

and referred to the building commit-
tee, with power to act.

DAMAGE CLAIMS COME IN

A damage claim was read in which

Mrs. Caroline Stall, through her attor-
ney, Messrs. Pease, Baldwin & Young,

recited that on September 7, 1893,
while walking on Summit street, she

was tripped and thrown to the ground
by a fire which had been stretched by

the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago
Railroad Company near the latter's

interlocking switch. By reason of this

fall she had suffered a broken arm and

injuries to her spine, and claimed
\$2,000 damages from the city.

On motion of Mr. Hering, the matter

was referred to the judiciary commit-
tee together with the solicitor to report

in one week.

Another damage claim was also pre-
sented by John Stall, the husband of

the above petitioner, who asked for
\$300 for expense of medical services

for his wife, time lost in attending her,
and loss of her services by reason of

the accident mentioned. On motion,
the petition was laid on the table, Mr.

Cameron voting no.

Yet another claim, that of Thomas

B. Davis asking \$1,000 damage to his

property at No. 82 West Main street
on account of the recent widening of

the Ft. Wayne road, was accepted and
referred to the special committee that

has had charge of the West Main street
damage claims.

The matter of paying the David Mai-
ers West Main street damage claim was

again brought up, and a motion to pay

Mr. Maiers \$1,000 was, after some dis-
cussion, carried, Mr. Young voting no.

The presentation of W. M. Newate-
ter's bill for printing the recently re-
vised and codified city ordinances in

book form, the payment of which was
not made at the previous meeting,

brought forth a war of words. At the
last meeting the same bill was present-

ed unapproved, but last night the sig-
natures of a majority of the printing

committee were appended. Mr. Mat-
thews moved that the bill be paid. Mr.

Lucius, who is a member of the print-
ing committee, protested, saying that

he had never been consulted by the
solicitor or any one else previous to

the letting of the work and did not
think the books were being printed.

Miss Liggitt, the next meeting is to
be held at the residence of Mr. Lester

Tuesday evening. During the winter
ancient history, one of Shakespeare's

plays, economics, psychology, Long-
fellow and Tennyson will be studied

and discussed.

Under the efficient management of

Prof. Foote we will have a splendid
lecture course this winter. First lec-
ture will be given October 18 by J. D.

Witt Miller, subject, "Genuine vs.
Shams."

Rewards for Burglars.

DALTON, Oct. 9.—Last week our vil-
lage council met in regular session and

passed an ordinance offering \$150 re-
ward for the apprehension and convic-

tion of the thieves who recently made
a raid on this place. The township

trustees also passed one, offering a re-
ward of \$100, so the reward now offered

is \$250. The commissioners of Wayne
county have offered nothing as yet, and

no telling if they ever will. Your cor-
respondent is today at Wooster and

met some people here who say that the
commissioners ought to offer a reward

of \$500.

They Raised the Window.

Burglars have been prowling about

during the last few nights in the cen-
tral and western part of the city. At

only one place however did they try to
effect an entrance. It was at the home

of Frank Forst in Canal street. The
older members of the family were ab-

sent from the city, but some of the
young people hearing one of the win-

dows being raised called to John Whit-
mer who resides next door. The burg-

lars heard the cry of alarm and drop-
ped the window and fled.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts,

Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fe-
ver Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chil-

blains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions,
and positively cures Piles, or no pay

required. It is guaranteed to give per-
fect satisfaction, or money refunded.

Free 25 cents per box. For sale by Z.
T. Baitaly.

Here Lies!

Epitaph is a demoralizing kind of
taffy. It appears on the tombstone,

and eulogizes the dead almost to the
very stars. The usual method of be-

glorifying is, "Here lies." Very sugges-
tive, for the lines are frequently quite

astounding—almost enough to both
amuse and amaze the dead of whom

they are written. A truthful epitaph,
like any instance, would be: "Here

lies one omitted to take Dr.
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

James K. Peacock, now of Jackson, Mich., is spending a few days in town.

H. E. Lovett, of Boston, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Inman, in Plum street.

The Rev. Robert Watson is moving into the Diehlmann residence, East Main street.

H. E. Sinnock has entered Blanche, by Contender in the mixed race at the Alliance fair, to be run Friday.

Miss Bell Cohen of Knoxville, Tenn., arrived Monday from Chicago and is visiting her cousin Miss Frances Loew.

Taylor Olay expects to finish his new West Main street block for hotel purposes, with ground floor business rooms.

Mrs. Frederick K. Focke, of Baltimore, Md., arrived here last night, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Focke.

John Bahney dropped into town Sunday from Chicago, accompanied by his brother Isaac Bahney and the latter's wife.

O. O. Olsen has been appointed foreman at the J. H. & D. Lake Company's works, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Canton is afflicted with a "peeping Tom," who prowls around residences at night, looking in windows and making himself obnoxious.

The report from Dr. W. H. Kirkland's bedside is that his condition is improved today and the chances for his recovery more favorable.

Will Baubart returned on Saturday from Tiffin, having again covered the entire distance, 128 miles, on his wheel between dawn and darkness.

Gisela M. Sprenger, the 16-year old daughter of Mrs. Joseph Sprenger, died Monday in Toledo. The body was brought to Massillon for burial.

The Misses Burton will entertain Wednesday evening, in honor of their guests, Miss Chapin, of Keene, N. Y., and Miss Ohlida, of Pittsburgh. Dancing.

The report about town that Miss Morganthaler, of this city, was injured in the crash at the World's Fair, on Monday, proves to be without foundation.

Mr. William Genet and Miss Harriet Skillcorn were married at the Lutheran parsonage Thursday the 5th inst. at West Brookfield by the Rev. O. F. Fluto.

John Young, of St. Joseph, Mo., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Young, in South Mill street. This is Mr. Young's first visit to Massillon in sixteen years.

The Rev. Frank Shepard, late of Akron, elected presiding elder of the West district of the U. B. church, is moving to Massillon today. He will occupy the Jarvis residence, at Edgewater.

Eleanor Royer and Edward L. Royer, of Massillon, have commenced suit against Andrew Keger, Mary Kogler et al to quiet title to certain property in Massillon known as lot No. 804 Pease, Baldwin & Young are attorneys for the plaintiff.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Smith, Mrs. Jerry Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Stuhlreher and Jacob Stuhlreher went to Akron today to attend the marriage of Adam Stuhlreher to a young lady of that city tonight.

There will be preaching by the pastor of the M. E. church of West Massillon, the Rev. Milo G. Kelsner, at No. 250 West Tremont street, on next Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Everybody is invited who may be interested in the organization of a West Side M. E. Sabbath school.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meilinger are visiting friends in Massillon. Mrs. Fred Mason, of the East End, has returned from a several week's visit with Massillon relatives. Mr. and Mrs. George Lasher, of Massillon, formerly of Akron, are visiting Sixth ward friends and relatives. Akron Beacon.

A number of ladies were overheard, the other day, lamenting the necessity of their daily marketing expeditions. It was not so much the buying itself that they objected to as it was the necessary descent into the "marts of trade." "The streets are so dirty," said they. "Where is the street sweeper?"

The cases of the young boys charged with destroying a boat belonging to Oswald Paul, which has been pending in Justice Folger's court since last Thursday, was finally dismissed, the court in dismissing the case entering into detail in stating his reason for so ruling.

At the annual election of officers of the Christian Endeavor society of St. John's church the following persons were chosen: President, Miss Cordelia Graybill; Vice-President, Miss Minnie Berg; Secretary, Miss Maggie Petzer; Treasurer, Edward Jenett; Librarian, Charlie Ruth; Organist, Lillian Schott; Chorister, John H. Mannweiler.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burt and daughter Abbie, of Crestline, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ogden, in West Main street. Mr. Burt was the engineer of the ill-fated train that was wrecked at Shreve last fall, in which ten or twelve persons lost their lives, among them David Reese, of Youngstown Hill. This is Mr. Burt's first trip over the road since the accident.

Having finished their season of summer open air concerts, the members of the Massillon Military band have already commenced preparation for giving a concert in the opera house. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the band. Director Oscar Pugnier says that the event will take place sometime before the Christmas holidays, and that it will be the best band concert ever given by a local organization.

Sixty or more men are now employed on the foundation work for the new asylum. The foundations for the administration building and the store house appear several inches above the

ground, and some idea of the area which these structures will cover can now be gained. Workmen are also engaged at present in constructing the tunnel which is to connect the buildings, running from the administration building through under the kitchen and store house to the boiler house.

The Massillon people who left yesterday (and today for Chicago) were: Mr. and Mrs. Higer, Mrs. Edward Gleitsman, Mr. Edward Gleitsman, Jr., Mrs. H. Marks, Mrs. Isaac Marks, Orlando Reeves, Mrs. I. Ulman, Miss Adelaide Ulman, Mrs. O. Steese, Mrs. J. F. Pooock, Harry Pooock, Mrs. E. B. Baylies, Miss Lydia Baylies, P. H. Morganthaler and daughter Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Snyder, Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Reed, Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Hallock, Mrs. B. McCus and Mrs. E. S. Wright.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON

CANTON, Oct. 6.—A young woman representing herself as being Mrs. William T. Graham, formerly Miss Isabel Guy, of Alliance, called at the probate office this morning and requested the address of one of the leading attorneys in this city. Mrs. Graham stated that she had discovered that her husband had another wife and two children living and that they were in Canton at that time, having just arrived from the East. She also stated that Mrs. Graham No. 1 came to Canton for the purpose of looking up her husband. W. T. Graham, who is from Boston, and Isabel Guy were married in Alliance last November by the Rev. O. W. Slusser, and came to Canton a short time ago. Mr. Graham is a traveling salesman, and is away the greater part of the time. Mrs. Isabel Graham is determined to have Graham arrested on the charge of bigamy, and will take the necessary steps immediately. In answer to a query sent from this city the Alliance Review states that Isabel Guy is well known in that city and has figured in the courts there several different times. As yet no arrests have been made, but the matter will be thoroughly investigated this afternoon.

COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENT TROUBLE.

The unemployed men about the city assembled at the court house again this morning and renewed their objection to Contractor Skeels retaining in his employ five Italians who were engaged with twenty-two other men on the county court house improvements. Contractor Skeels refuses to discharge the Italians, whom he claims have worked for him for the past five years, and he emphatically states that if he wishes to employ more dagoes he will do so. "I pay them the same wages I do American citizens," said he, "1.25 a day, and I can do as I please." This morning Contractor Skeels insisted upon Teamster Ray Henderson driving faster. Henderson, who was driving his father's team, refused to do this. Henderson got angry and struck at him. Henderson refuses to go to work again, and as there is considerable hard feeling about the entire matter, serious trouble may result.

CANTON, Oct. 7.—The third battalion of the Eighth Regiment, including Companies F, I and L of Canton, accompanied by Thayer's Military band, started on their march to Congress lake at 6:30 o'clock this morning with everybody in good spirits. Advance lines will be thrown out as the command approaches the lake, in order to avoid any surprise by either the Akron or Alliance companies, as it is the object of each battalion to secure the grounds first. On arriving at the lake the battalion, including the Akron and Alliance companies, will go into camp until October 8, when the return march will be made. The camp will be known as Camp Gyger. Target practice, under the direction of Captain Morrison, will be held this afternoon and a dress parade will be given at 5 o'clock. First Lieutenant G. A. Schrock, of Massillon, will make a reconnoitering sketch of the route travelled over and Second Lieutenant Frank Melbourne will furnish a report of the entire trip.

CANDIDATES AT CANTON.

Lawrence T. Neal and W. A. Taylor delivered Democratic addresses at the Tabernacle last night, having previously been entertained at the residence of John O. Weitz. A sprinkling of Massillonians joined the Cantonians who about filled the building. The proceedings were apathetic in the extreme.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Thomas Johnston, a stranger, was arrested last night by Officer Reed for attempting burglary. Johnston was caught endeavoring to gain an entrance into the furniture store recently owned by H. D. McCrea, in South Market street. Mayor Cassidy will hear the case this evening.

A VERDICT AGAINST THE REVIEW.

The libel case of Fannie L. Valentine against the Standard Review Publishing Company, of Alliance, was settled in court yesterday by the jury giving a verdict of \$1,800 for the plaintiff, who prayed for judgment in the sum of \$20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Perry township, Wm. F. Ricks to Philip Sonnenhalter lots No. 34 and 37, in Columbian Heights, \$500.

Sugar Creek township, Chester Kaylor to Evan J. Evans, 11 acres, \$100.

CANTON, Oct. 9.—The street car company has awarded the contract for new car sheds to the Wrought Iron Bridge company of this city. This fall a building 48x90 is to be erected, and additions in the spring. The structure is to be a combination of iron and tile, with a front of chipped brick. The insurance adjusters are to be here on Tuesday, and as soon as their work is completed the debris will be cleared away and the new building commenced. Contracts are about closed for four new cars and motors to be delivered here by October 19, and a number of others to be delivered at short intervals thereafter.

SURGEONS WITH A BUSINESS SENSE.

The Sunday Herald opens this week upon the methods of certain

physicians who serve indigent patients and present enormous bills to county and township authorities. It instates the case of an unfortunate whose legs were mangled by a railroad train. The man was summoned who immediately called several other physicians and decided upon an amputation. The operation required less than an hour, and in a few more hours the patient was dead. The surgeon presented a bill for \$100. The authorities demurred and paid \$95.

O. P. SHANAFELT REAPPEARS.

O. P. Shanafelt has been located at last. A telegram has been received by his wife announcing that he is in Tacoma, Wash., with a friend, and all right. He says he will write full particulars. Mr. Shanafelt was a prominent merchant of Greentown. He went to the opening Republican meeting at Akron some time ago, and efforts of friends to locate him have been in vain.

Louis A. Koons has been appointed administrator of the estate of Charles H. Wagner, late of Massillon.

William Wagner has been appointed administrator of the estate of Hattie E. Kreiling, late of Canton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Jacob W. Leitchy and Mary S. Krabill, taximo; Oscar Schwartz and Clara Wiley, Marlboro.

CANTON, Oct. 11.—W. W. Kribe, through the law firm of Harter & Kriebbaum, has commenced divorce proceedings against his wife, Eliza Kribe, on the grounds of alleged infidelity. They were married March 30, 1881.

Benjamin C. Miller has been appointed administrator of the estate of Benjamin F. Miller, late of Nimschillen township.

Marriage licenses: Albert Yeagley and Effie B. McDonald, Alliance; Edward D. Drais and Miss Haidet, Canton; John M. Matthews and Margaret Hughes, Canton; Alvin Baughman and Emma Schreiner, Hartsville; Samuel Shatzar and Louisa Peters, Howenstine.

'SQUIRE OBERLIN'S MISHAP.

He Falls From a Ladder and Breaks His Shoulder.

Joseph Oberlin, esq., of Tuscarawas township, fell from a ladder, Tuesday afternoon, while picking grapes. Dr. J. F. Gardner was summoned as quickly as possible, and upon examination found that Mr. Oberlin had broken his left shoulder, and two left ribs, besides bruising himself severely.

He Disturbed the Sleeping.

DALTON, O., Oct. 11.—Wm. Graber was arrested for disturbing a singing held by Miss Jennie Cully, at No. 4 school house, in Bangham township. He was arraigned before Squire Neiswanger and was fined \$5.00 and costs amounting to \$25.00.

Misses M. D. Wertz, Blanche Palmer and Maud and Anny Hamilton left for the World's Fair, on Tuesday morning to be gone ten days.

John M. Fagus was appointed administrator of the estate of Michael Sliyer, deceased, on last Saturday. The appraisement will be on Saturday of this week.

A family reunion was held at the home of Tilden Weitz, about four miles northeast of here, on last Tuesday. It was a reunion of the Stinsons and McElhinnes, and there were 120 of them there. The day was spent in social and numerous amusements. It was close to the scene of the recent wreck and explosion and all made a trip across the fields to view the debris. J. M. F.

He Drowled from the Wreck.

A report was received in the city this morning from North Lawrence to the effect that there were more persons injured in the blasting powder explosion on the Ft. Wayne Monday night than was at first reported. It seems that a young boy who was stealing his way on the ill-fated train, crawled out of the wreckage last night after having been lying there in a dazed condition for almost a whole day. He says that he was beating his way east on the train and that he was accompanied by a man about 50 years old. As yet no trace of the old man has been found and it is quite probable that he was lost in the explosion. Officials of the Pennsylvania Company are unable to confirm this story.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertiser druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at Z. T. Baltzly's Drugstore.

Two Souls With but one Single Thought.

As they set side by side, they sighed. "Oh, my idol!" he said, and then idled "Dear Luke," said she, as she looked, "I will wed thee if thou wilt," and he smiled. The honeymoon passed in an excess of joy. Excitement in eating rich food brings indigestion, sick headache, and frequent attacks of dizziness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure all these. They are tiny, sugar-coated, and easy to swallow. No other preparation compares with them as a liver pill. They are guaranteed, and one is a dose.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walzing, Kinnear & Farvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

DR. EYMAN ON INSANITY.

IT INCREASES WITH NINETEENTH CENTURY CIVILIZATION.

He Shows the Need of Increased Asylum Capacity in This State—Ignorance is the Cause and Education the Cure for the Present State of Affairs.

Dr. E. C. Eyman, one of the trustees of the Massillon asylum, is also superintendent of the Cleveland institution, and is one of the ablest alienists in the state. Dr. Eyman is one of those most anxious for the completion of the Massillon asylum, for the reason that the Cleveland buildings are usually overcrowded, and unable to care for hundreds of insane persons confined in county infirmaries.

"We now have accommodations at Cleveland for 900 patients," said he, "two new cottages having recently been erected. At the present time we have 856 patients, and forty four vacancies. But you must remember that we do not attempt to provide for hundreds of insane persons, now in county infirmaries, who have every legitimate right to care from the state, and our spare room will soon be taken up by the rapid increase in our insane population. We had an increase of 126 patients between Nov. 15, 1892, and Sept. 15, 1893. In these figures I make allowance for all discharged patients, giving you the net increase.

"Yes, insanity is on the increase in this country. I attribute it to advancing civilization, and expect the insane population per thousand to increase as the civilization grows higher. I do not consider that civilization itself gives rise to insanity, but I do believe that its external influences—the noise and activities of our rushing life, crowd the weak to the wall and into public institutions. To illustrate: Take a member of our illiterate classes, and set him down in North Dakota, tilling the soil, with plenty of light, air, and little to bother him, and he will do little enough. Put that same man in Chicago, in the midst of the hurly burly, and he is at once overwhelmed with the scenes about him. His mind cannot grasp the situation, he becomes giddy, so to speak, and drifts into mania or melancholia, the commonest forms of insanity, and general among the vicious or uneducated. To prove this position, look at the statistics. England has one insane person to every 350 of population. In New York it is one to 450. Here in Ohio it is one 586, while in South Dakota it is one to 1,000. In 1880, in Ohio, it was one to 680—now it is one to 586. Thus you see that where we have refinement and civilization in greatest perfection, there we have most insanity, and so it will be until education becomes more generally diffused, and the minds of the ignorant masses are lifted to a higher plane."

ASYLUM TRUSTEES.

They Do Not Like the Way the Work is Being Done.

Trustees Robert Sherrard, O. E. Eyman, and A. B. Richardson, of the Massillon asylum met here today, and spent the morning in an examination of the foundation walls, contracted for by Lomax & Skyle. Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by those who have closely inspected this work, and this bad opinion was confirmed by the trustees, who ordered changes here and there, and notified the contractors that they would be required to carry out the specifications to the full satisfaction of the board. The only other business transacted was the signing of an order in favor of the contractors for work already completed. The trustees separated this afternoon.

PURE FOOD BILL.

Before the Ohio Legislature.

A bill for the preservation of the public health, and to provide against fraud and adulteration in food, drink and drugs, has been introduced in the legislature at Columbus. This bill is intended to prevent the adulteration of food and drink, and should it become a law, would no doubt go a great way toward protecting the public against the manufacturers of alum and ammonia baking powders, who are flooding the state as well as the country generally with their unwholesome product. The leading medical authorities everywhere condemn the use of alum in baking powders.

The Chicago Tribune, referring to the question of legislation on alum and ammonia baking powders, says: "It deals in a direct manner with an evil that must be cut down."

Following is a partial list of the names of the brands sold in this state that have been examined and found to contain either alum or ammonia. Many of the alum and ammonia powders are labeled and advertised as "absolutely pure," in order to mislead the public: "Kenton," "Calumet," "Crown," "Olimax," "Chicago Yeast," "Grant's Bon Bon," "Hotel," "Snow Drift," "Campbell's," "Cook's Favorite," "Silver Star," "Zipp's Crystal."

In addition to the above list there is a multitude of brands sold with a prize. It is safe to reject all baking powders sold with a prize, as the tests show they are composed largely of alum and cost but a few cents a pound. Also refuse any baking powder sold for twenty-five cents a pound, or less; it is sure to contain alum.

Surely nothing but their cheapness could induce the public to experiment with these impure powders, at the risk of health. Aside from the question of health or wholesomeness of these condemned powders, and viewed from the standpoint of economy alone, a pure cream of tartar baking powder like "Dr. Price's" from its greater known strength and unquestioned purity will prove more economical to the user in every way.—Ohio State Journal.

Do You Have Drops?

If you do, drop in and see THE INDEPENDENT's Farm Ledger. Keep account of your time, oats, stock, wheat, and so on. It is a great work. Every farmer needs one. Price one dollar. But, by subscribing for the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT (either a new subscription or a renewal) you can get the Farm Ledger and the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT for one year for one dollar. Drop in and see this splendid premium. It is well designed for its purpose.

Removal. We announce that after this date Parks' Sure Cure will remove all traces of Rheumatism, Kidney trouble or Liver complaint from the user. It is today the only medicine that is guaranteed to cure these diseases. For sale by Morganthales & Heister.

A Special Excursion. Saturday, October 14th and 21st the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad will sell excursion tickets from Massillon and all points north to and including Sterling. Trains leave Massillon 6:55 a. m., 9:27 a. m. and 5:28 p. m. One fare for the round trip. Tickets limited to ten days from date of sale.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures



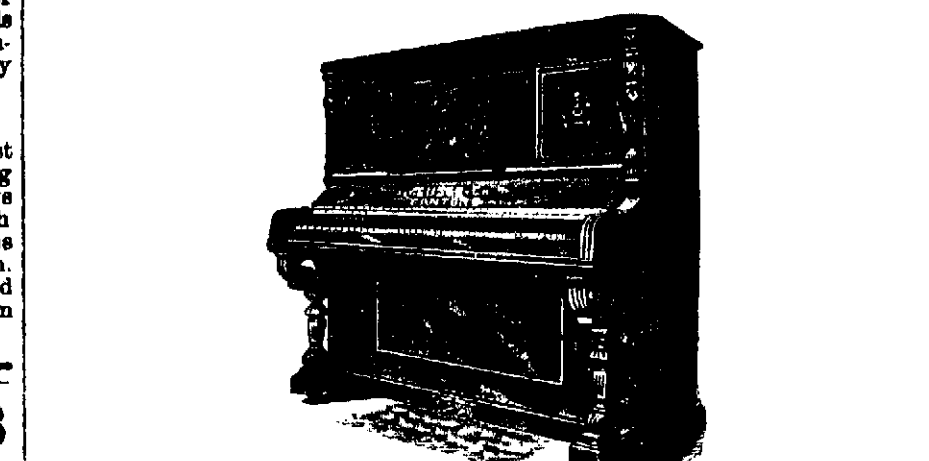
Mrs. John H. Cook

"My little girl had sores on her face and Hood's Sarsaparilla has healed them. I had a terrible distress in my stomach. I was troubled with heartburn, and sick headache frequently seized me. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and I do not have dyspepsia, heartburn or sick headache any more." Mrs. John H. Cook, Martinsville, Ill. Hood's Cures.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ill, sick headache, jaundice, indigestion. 25c. Try a box.

Hood's Remedies are a sale by E. S. Craig.

MEUSER & CO.,



Home Industry is What You Help Make It

Matchless PIANO FORTES

UPRIGHT IN STYLE. IN CONSTRUCTION IN PRICE.

In All Styles of Wood and Finish.

Hear the rich, sympathetic tone of our Pianos, ear fully inspect our work, and we will leave you to be your own judge. You are Always Welcome at Our Factory.

Cor Charles and Factory Sts., Massillon

Brinard & Son Ethna, and Smith American Organs, and Connor Piano for sale cheap.

HIGERD'S

New Furniture Room

Southwest Corner Tremont and Erie, Opposite Hotel Sailer.

Undertaking in all its Branches.

TAKES FOR 1893.

Notice To Tax Payers Of Stark County.

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the Taxpayers of Stark County that the rates for Taxation for the year 1893 are correctly stated in the following Tables, showing the amount of Tax levied on each dollar valuation of taxable property, as charged upon the Tax Duplicate for the year of 1893.

| TOWNSHIPS. | STATE. | COUNTY. | ROAD. | TOWN SHIP. | SCHOOL. | SUNDRY SPECIAL. | POOR. | DEP. RATE. | JUNE RATE. | TOTAL. |
|------------|--------|---------|-------|------------|---------|-----------------|-------|------------|------------|--------|
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |

| CORPORATION AND SPECIAL SCHOOL. | STATE. | COUNTY. | ROAD. | TOWN SHIP. | CORPORATION. | SCHOOL. | POOR. | DEP. RATE. | JUNE RATE. | TOTAL. |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|-------|------------|--------------|---------|-------|------------|------------|--------|
| Canton | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Massillon | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Adams | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |

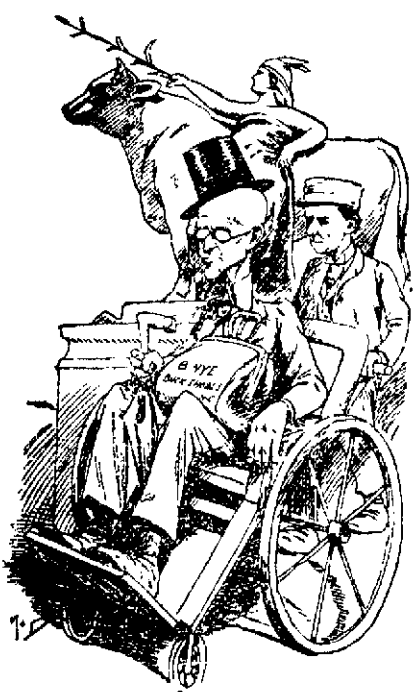
| STATE RATE. | RATTS | | COUNTY RATE. | MILLS | CENTS |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| | MILLS | CENTS | | | |
| Ohio State University..... | 1 | 4 | County..... | 1 | 4 |
| General Revenue..... | 1 | 4 | Bridge..... | 1 | 1 |
| State Common School..... | 1 | 6 | Children's Home..... | 1 | 1 |
| Sinking Fund..... | 1 | 6 | Pool..... | 1 | 1 |
| Total..... | 4 | 72 | Soldier's Relief..... | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Indebtedness..... | 1 | 4 |
| | | | Building..... | 1 | 6 |
| | | | Election..... | 1 | 2 |
| | | | Total..... | 4 | 2 |

STILL AT THE FAIR.

BILL N.YE MENTIONS IT IN THE COURSE OF OTHER REMARKS.

How Jim Kelley Raised \$18 From a Debut Bank—A Few Kindly and Well Chosen Remarks About Taxidermy—N.Y. as Justice of the Peace.

[Copyright, 1893, by Editor W. Nye.]
RUE DE PLACANCE, Sept. 19, 1893.
MY DEAR HENRY—It is a good thing that Napoleon Muzzy, or Pole, as we used to call him, came to the fair. He is that much ahead. His bank at Eagle Run, back home, has busted. He has got his round trip ticket bought and paid for and money enough to get back home all right, but the bank will not even allow him to use up a new check



AT THE FAIR.

book that he got just before he left there. He says that no bank will ever get him again. He is tolerable hot about it and says that all a bank is for is to take the deposits of honest men and loan them to "men of push and enterprise" that have a good time at other folks' expense and then take paris green, saying, "Adoo, kind friends, I'm going home."
Pole Muzzy says he's about decided to go on a prolonged debauch when he goes home, where it won't cost so much. For 20 years he has sort of earned for an alcoholic outing, but did not have a real good excuse. Now he feels like "letting the tail go with the hide," as he tersely puts it. You know Pole was always terse.

He's the man that wrote home from the war that he was just going to a tonorial artist to get his tonsils removed. I've known many of a man in my life, Henry, but Pole Muzzy rather over-size anybody I ever knew in his easy flow of language.

For the week finally, for instance, he always said financially. When I dug my celebrated Hoosick will, he said I was financially got it done, and I did. I got it in the nose—financially.

He's the man that rules around in the set down chairs, as he calls them here at the fair—meaning sedan chairs.

Speaking of bank failures reminds me of Jim Kelly—Black Jim, we called him. He failed in the lumber business in the fifties, up on the Nimmycoggin, but in 15 years he had managed to pay up everything but a claim of \$18 due to Lo Bartlett. One day he met Lo on the street and gave him a check for the amount, for he had deposited it for that very purpose. Lo being out on the Tribune buying stove bolts.

The bank is long since sunk in oblivion, having gone into that business about half an hour after Black Jim put his money in there. Running across Lo a little while after, he gave him a check for the amount.

"Why, that won't go," says Lo. "The bank has closed its doors."

"What?" says Jim, getting a shade or two darker.

"Why, she's a wreck," says Lo. "No trace on the door says she may go into liquidation, but at present it is deemed advisable, owing to stringency of the panic, to close."

Jim went over to the president's room and knocked sort of gentle as he could, considering that he had a fist that could have knocked down a week's receipts here at the fair if he'd been that kind of a man.

"Who's there?" was the statement of a voice inside.

"It's me," says Jim. "Jim Kelley—Black Jim Kelley of the Nimmycoggin—and I'm in something of a hurry."

"Well, we're very busy now, Kelley. Can't you come again this evening?" exclaimed the demoralized but silvery voice.

"That will be too remote; I am very busy myself," said James the brunette, jerking an iron hitching post out of the sidewalk and sanding his hands, like the man at the bat. "Now is the accepted time. Will you open the door, or shall I open it?"

The president with the bullion voice opened it, for it was a good door and belonged to him personally. It was not bank assets.

Black Jim turned the key in the door after he came in and began killing flies on the counter with his iron hitching post.

"What do you want of me?" exclaimed the president, taking a large sight draft out of a tall bottle marked "Mucilage," but smelling more like the matriculating room of a bichloride institute. "What are you intruding here for?"

"I wanted to see you with regards to a certificate of deposit I've got here calling for \$18."

"We cannot pay it. Everything is gone. We have taken cash on deposit and loaned on approved security, but we cannot realize at once upon our securities. All we want is confidence."

"So you are one of these here confidence men I've heard tell of, are you?"

"No, no; not that; not that! Oh, me Gawd, that I should be called a confidence man by a low, brutal man with a

retreating forward and whiskers on his hands!" With that the president put the end of his nose on a new blotter to hide a massive tear.

"Well, I'm here," said Kelley the black, "to get them \$18 or to leave you looking like a Hamburg steak. Eighteen dollars is not much to you. You give more than that every little while toward making the beathen a free moral agent, but I have been 20 years paying up my debts acquired by reason of a rise in the river which took my legs to Corpus Christi when I had agreed to deliver same to parties at Stillwater. Eighteen dollars will relieve this mental strain. Otherwise I shall paper this room with your poor, perishing body and very likely asphyxiate the cat with your soul."

The president hesitated a moment, and then with a sigh took a roll from his bootleg and paid Jim his little old \$18.

"You will not mention this on the street, of course," said the president, with a bright, warm smile, slapping Jim on the shoulder and raising a cloud of dust.

"No," said Jim, giving the president a hearty slap on the back that shook a lung loose and made it fall the whole length of the poor man's chest, "not till I get there." And he left the iron hitching post on the president's desk and came away. When the crowd broke in, they found it there, like a mighty paperweight, lying across a doctored statement.

Black Jim has realized twice since on certificates of deposit. In one case it took what silver the bank had left to keep the president's brains from getting tanned.

We have changed our meal place from Beloit, Wis., one of the northern suburbs of Chicago, and now feed at a private house not far from the grounds. It saves car fare and gives more time to see the exhibits, which are out of sight and no mistake.

I like the specimens of taxidermy best of all. I can stand by a stuffed bear and enjoy it for hours.

Taxidermy originally comes from the two Greek words, taxis, "arrangement," and dermy, meaning to skin. Thus we have skin arrangement, or skin game, where game is thus prepared. I tell you this because a man can go through college and yet miss a few things. I knew a college graduate once that could speak nine languages, but he did not know any better than to go skunking at night in a dress suit.

In this country taxidermy was introduced in 1828 by a man named Scudell, who began the establishment of a museum containing rare upholstered beasts. Sometimes the work of a taxidermist is not successful. I knew an army officer he used to fill up wild animals with arsenic and autumn leaves, but they kept getting riper and opening up like a ball of cotton, so that the servant had to keep putting back the autumn leaves. The officer also poisoned three private soldiers by keeping his arsenic in solution in a deserted gin bottle.

He stuffed a mountain lion, or puma, once and placed him on exhibition at headquarters. The commanding officer used to shy when he passed by it as a delicate compliment to the taxidermist, but he almost knew it was not a live animal. No one was fooled by it except a man who had been seeing things for over a week in the guardhouse while suffering from alcoholism.

The lion was represented to be in a crouching attitude, and as time went by he seemed to crouch more and more, same as an ice cream elephant does under the steady gaze of the fresh-air child. He had widely distended jaws and fiery gums. Farther back one could discover the autumn leaves.

Spiders spun their webs across the roof of his mouth and from fang to fang, and mice made their nests and reared their young in his abdominal cavity. I never saw anything that seemed to teach me as he did the terrestrial nature of earthly things. Mice gave him a bald spot on the stomach, and one eye came out and gave the other one a keen, searching glance.

That was years before you had taken your place in the great economy of nature.

I was a justice of the peace, marrying people ever and anon—people who afterward introduced the half breed into the aristocracy of the west.

A friend who showed a good deal of genius in this matter gave me a stuffed bird which combined the aerial and amphibious qualities of this beast. It had the fierce intellect and carnivorous head and beak of the eagle and had his tail loaded with lead to keep this massive arrangement from tipping him over. He had the feet of a sage hen, the torso, or trunk, of the canvasback duck and the tail of the blue jay.

It was great sport to get old hunters to look at it and tell me what kind of a bird it was. I collected in costs \$180, resulting from hand to hand arguments between sportsmen over this bird, and would have collected much more, but the constable could not collect mileage and so disclosed the truth at the end of two years.

I remember a bitter and acrimonious fight that grew out of the discussion of this bird one bright May morning between a man named Lyons from Vinona



IN THE STREETS OF CAIRO.

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Transcript.

still another named Soiled Murphy of the Taj Mahal, since deceased. Mr. Lyons was in the office as a witness in another case, and Murphy in his great specialty as a drunk and disorderly. We had just concluded the case, and I had stepped down from the witness stand and hung the judicial ermine across a chair, intending to put some more wood in the stove, when the attention of Soiled Murphy was attracted to the bird.

I asked him, as an old sportsman, what he thought it was. He stated that it was what was called the canvasback hell diver, with abnormal head, but Lyons claimed that it was an alkali kingfisher.

Other hunters who had hunted free drinks all the way from Julesburg to Yuba Dam had told me how they had killed hundreds of them on Pawpaw creek and south of Dirty Woman's ranch.

Soiled Murphy said they used to just swarm on Hutton's lakes while they were molting and lived on horned toads, which they swallowed whole for the delicious joy they experienced as the toad went down.

The feeling got more partisan till Lyons made a pass at Murphy with a box of fresh sawdust that had been put there when I opened court. It was obtained from Valentine Baker, a collector of abandoned furniture and bad debts.

Soiled Murphy then hit him over the organ of firmness with the judicial scales, which I had thoughtlessly laid across the wood-sack.

In the afternoon I tried the case, Lyons trying to get a change of venue on the ground that I was prejudiced. I denied the motion, telling him that I never allowed anything to prejudice me in a case.

I was not only perfectly free to try it, but would rather try it than not. Having seen the fight, how could I be prejudiced? Lyons was found guilty, for why fine a man like Soiled Murphy, who had no money?

I was always against capital in such cases and rarely fined a poor man. I was always the friend of the poor man anyway, and where I could not get the costs from one of the parties I had to rely on county orders at 60 cents on the dollar.

I was re-elected twice before my political policy was discovered.

Before I leave I may write you another letter from here regarding the fair, giving you more information regarding it.

The dance I spoke of was pulled just before I could get there. If I had known it was really not a moral jig, I never would have thought of attending, but Picheur, our schoolteacher, who is here at the expense of the school district obtaining advanced methods and studying rational educational progress, said it was instructive and pleasing.

Tomorrow we visit the street in Cairo and ride on a barehip dromedary from Ephesus. Respectfully yours, your father,

Bill Nye

A Good Head For Business.



IN THE CITY OF CAIRO.

Rebuke.

Dr. Edward Payson, the beloved minister of a church in Portland in the first part of our century, was a preacher who could present the truth intrusted to him with a wise skill and tenderness of feeling calculated to disarm the most prejudiced foe.

Even in administering a rebuke he was ever tactful and gentle, and one instance of such care is often related of him.

"What makes you blush so?" said a reckless fellow in the stage to a plain country girl who was receiving the mail bag at the postoffice from the hand of the driver.

Dr. Payson, who sat near him and had been until this moment unmoved, gave the girl no time to answer.

"Perhaps," he said gently, "it is because some one spoke rudely to her when the stage was along here the last time."

—Youth's Companion.

The Point of View.

A curious illustration of what may be called illogical logic is reported by a gentleman who had to wait a long time at a railroad ticket office for the clerk at the window to get ready to wait on him.

"Come, come," said the would-be passenger, growing impatient at last, "I've been here at this window five minutes!"

"That's nothing," said the clerk. "I've been here eight years, and I never found fault about it yet." Exchange.

Answered.

Swell of the Period—Oh! doctor, I have sent for you certainly; still I must confess I have not the slightest faith in modern medical science.

Doctor—Oh, that doesn't matter in the least. You see, a mule has no faith in the veterinary surgeon, and yet he cures him all the same.—Tagliche Rundschau.

Damage Enough Already.

WOMEN MUST DRESS.

WHILE MEN MAY WEEP WHEN THEY PAY THE BILLS.

Henriette Rousseau Duly Thankful For Moderate Styles—Yet She Goes on to Describe Gowns of Bewildering Splendor. Some New Winter Wraps and Cloaks.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

I almost feel like saying, "For what we are about to receive (in the way of fall styles) let us be duly thankful," for now that the season has really opened and we see what we are to wear we find the fashion so much more moderate than we had feared that there is reason for thankfulness. The imported gowns, the most of them direct from Worth, are held up to us as the models from which all others should be copied. And these gowns, though in many instances odd and quaint, are still very pretty and above all stylish.

One gown more curious than beautiful to my taste was of corded wool in a snuff brown, with rush green underweave, which showed in the folds as a changeable effect, and had a plain empire skirt. At the waist line there was a deep, circular band of the cloth, and this was topped by another of the same material, and both were bound stiffly with olive green velvet. Around the waist line and twice around the bust were narrow rolls of the velvet. The gigot sleeves had three stiff



NEW FALL COSTUMES.

ened caps of the dress goods, each bound with the velvet and starting from under another roll of velvet. This dress was much admired for its daring novelty, and no doubt will be reproduced in several ways.

Another very handsome imported model gown was of changeable twill, all of wool and in two tones of heliotrope, with just a suspicion of gold and green showing as a delicate bloom as it changed lights by movement. The skirt was a plain empire without gores, moderately full at the bottom. The skirt had a narrow flounce all around, under a heading of Persian embroidery, except on the right side, where it was cut higher to form a simulated loop. The corsage was a work of art. The back was cut straight across, without seam, and piped at the bottom. There was a white crape vest in front with lapping bands of the dress material. These were double berthas, each bordered with Persian work. The sleeves were large pigtos confined by gathers in the middle.

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These goods are now being shown lavishly and are rapidly purchased in spite of hard times, for women must dress and men must weep in this instance. Among the latest importations from abroad there are several novelties in tufted effects. They are woven in such a manner as to resemble velvet, though entirely of wool. They are two toned, and the tufts are of curled mohair in different colors, though these are generally black or very dark on lighter grounds.

There are many new lines of basket weave chevrons with tufted stripes, and these are often seen in the most striking combinations of colors, which are toned down by the tufted stripe. All the tufted goods, however, are not striped, for I noticed several where the tufts bobbed up in irregular spots. They are aptly but inelegantly styled niggerhead tufts and may resemble a lot of woolly little pates bobbing up out of a shallow pond. The chevrons have run riot this season and have overstepped the bounds of their old conservative quietness. We find them now with rich changing tints and all sorts of figures made by tufted mohair, stripes, checks and snowflakes, but it makes no difference how a chevron is disguised—it is always solid value.

There are serges, too, that are disguised under the ubiquitous tuft and the changeable effect. These are all wool and are very durable. Formerly the changeable effect was wrought by silk, but it was found that the wool threads rasped the silk so that it was not durable. Mohair is as glossy as the silk and stronger. The coast guard serges are excellent for good solid use and have several new qualities to recommend them this season. They are in all the latest shades. There is a long list of woollens in solid colors, and a quantity of plain diagonal wools in two tones and in solid colors. There are some exquisite printed henriettes which have flowers so perfect that one feels like smelling them. The flowers are often seen in cheney silk designs with that same mysterious hazy outline.

There is also another new goods, called Scott's cloth, in dark colors or neutral shades. It is rough, rugged and coarse, but firm, and a costume of this would be very stylish and also useful. It is a species of twill, and it is said to be a proof. Crystal poplins are also popular as novelties, and there really seems to be no limit to the variety, but the always has been and always will be one

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In silks we have satins of all styles, from the rich brocade to the satin duchess and plain faced satin. The satin duchess will be the prime favorite. Some of the designs are very rich. I noticed one of changeable green and wood brown, with two narrow black stripes set close together and repeated every two inches. Sometimes there is a group of three narrow stripes close together, which, being set two or three inches from the next group, form the pattern. There are numbers of designs where the stripes are alternately black and white, each stripe as wide as the other. These black and white striped satins will be very much worn for elegant dinner and evening gowns, lavishly trimmed with jet and lace, principally black.

The taffetas in chameleon colors are as popular as ever, perhaps more so. One design called the opal reproduces the gorgeous beauty of that jewel in repose and breaks into wonderful lights and gleams of hidden fire and color as it is moved. The peau de soie in stripes, tiny wattleau designs, is very rich and elegant and will be a favorite silk for evening. The most of the silks are woven much wider than before on account of the manner in which skirts are now cut. There are many designs of rich and heavy changeable twilled silks and armure, tricot or basket weaves where the two colors show and with the minute dots or squares of the darker color thrown up on the surface. There are some few silks with stripes of plush, and others with a low tufted effect, and there are very heavy ribbed silks for empire gowns and rich wraps and cloaks.

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A tailor finished fall walking gown shows the best way to make these plaids. They are cut on the straight, while the very large plaids are almost always cut bias. The suit I have in mind had a plain seven gored skirt, with the back breadth gathered at the top. There was no under corsage, but a coat basque took its place. This was cut full in the skirt part and was tailor stitched around the bottom, and it was lined with changeable taffeta all through. In front it was cut away, leaving a vest of the same, fastened with black velvet buttons. The high collar and revers were of black velvet, and there was a narrow band of the same at the bottom of the skirt.

I saw another suit made after this model without any other trimming than tailor stitching. The velvet trimming was a little overdressed, but the neat tailor stitching was more stylish. The vest could be of other material, like white cloth and with flat gold buttons, or it

WOMEN MUST DRESS.

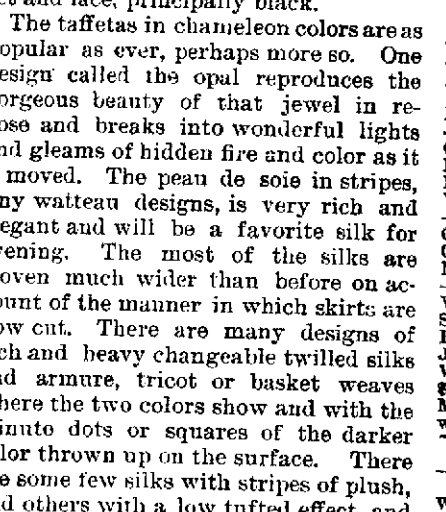
WHILE MEN MAY WEEP WHEN THEY PAY THE BILLS.

Henriette Rousseau Duly Thankful For Moderate Styles—Yet She Goes on to Describe Gowns of Bewildering Splendor. Some New Winter Wraps and Cloaks.

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I almost feel like saying, "For what we are about to receive (in the way of fall styles) let us be duly thankful," for now that the season has really opened and we see what we are to wear we find the fashion so much more moderate than we had feared that there is reason for thankfulness. The imported gowns, the most of them direct from Worth, are held up to us as the models from which all others should be copied. And these gowns, though in many instances odd and quaint, are still very pretty and above all stylish.

One gown more curious than beautiful to my taste was of corded wool in a snuff brown, with rush green underweave, which showed in the folds as a changeable effect, and had a plain empire skirt. At the waist line there was a deep, circular band of the cloth, and this was topped by another of the same material, and both were bound stiffly with olive green velvet. Around the waist line and twice around the bust were narrow rolls of the velvet. The gigot sleeves had three stiff



NEW FALL COSTUMES.

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A Ruddy Glow

on cheek and brow is evidence that the body is getting proper nourishment. When this glow of health is absent assimilation is wrong, and health is letting down.

Scott's Emulsion taken immediately arrests waste, regardless of the cause. Consumption must yield to treatment that stops waste and builds flesh anew. Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Taking effect Sunday, October 23, 1893.

Going South. No. 5. No. 7. No. 9. No. 11. No. 13. No. 15. No. 17. No. 19. No. 21. No.

A SIGNIFICANT WINK.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF GORMAN'S TILT WITH WOLCOTT.

Interesting Sketch of the Maryland Senator's Character—His Ambition and His Discretion—A Self Made Man and a First Class Politician—Perfect Self Control.

(Special Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Senator Gorman of Maryland is just now the most conspicuous figure in the senate chamber. As the leader of the Democratic side, which is in the majority in that body, he is playing a prominent part in the sensational scenes attendant upon the repeal bill contest, which has been one of the most memorable struggles which the senate has witnessed for many years. Inasmuch as Mr. Gorman is a candidate for the presidency, who in the opinion of his friends has a good chance of success, probably there is no more interesting man before the public eye at this time. As is well known, he was once a page in the senate. Twenty-four years now he has been in the senate chamber, half the time as a senatorial official and half the remainder as a senator. He came to the front in the presidential campaign of 1884, when he was the manager of Mr. Cleveland's first campaign. The political gossips of New York and Washington say he is the best campaign manager this country ever saw, though others declare that Mr. Whitney is his superior. It is rather odd that Gorman and Whitney are fast friends and always have been. When President Cleveland and Mr. Gorman quarreled during Mr. Cleveland's first term, the senator and Whitney, who was then secretary of the navy, remained on intimate and confidential terms.

A Wise Caution.
In the Democratic convention at Chicago last year Mr. Gorman wanted to be a candidate. His friends were urging him to permit them to go ahead, and Gorman was almost convinced that he could succeed. But his native caution induced him to ask one more day in which to make up his mind, for he knew full well that if he permitted the use of his name against Cleveland and failed his political career would come to an untimely end, not on account of Mr. Cleveland's resentment, but because a great majority of the leading Democrats of Baltimore and Maryland are staunch supporters of Mr. Cleveland, and they would never forgive Mr. Gorman if in attempting to promote his own ambi-



SENATOR A. P. GORMAN.

tion he were instrumental in securing the defeat of their idol. That night, at an hour when most men are asleep, Gorman and Whitney were closeted together. "Whitney," said Gorman, "tell me, as a friend and as man to man, are you sure to win this fight?" "As sure," replied Whitney, smiling through his glasses, "as the sun rises tomorrow morning." Next morning Mr. Gorman positively forbade his friends to use his name in the convention, greatly to the grief of one of his enthusiastic supporters, who had prepared himself with \$800 worth of Gorman badges and was only waiting the word to distribute them through the city.

As is well known, Mr. Whitney was the real manager of the Democratic campaign last fall. Though behind the scenes all the time, his was the hand that held the throttle. It was Gorman's friendship for Whitney, and nothing else, that induced the Maryland senator to go to New York and take an important part in the campaign. As soon as Gorman appeared upon the scene the betting changed to odds on the Democratic candidate, so great is the confidence of sporting men and politicians in the wisdom and finesse of the senator from Maryland.

Gorman's Correct Habits.

The friendship between Gorman and Whitney, who may be rivals before the Democratic nominating convention of 1896, has been carried from politics to business. Mr. Gorman is now a very wealthy man, and much of his fortune has been acquired during the last few years in ventures which were suggested to him by Mr. Whitney. Gorman's fortune is placed at a million dollars or more, and it is constantly growing. Not only Whitney, but Whitney's alter ego, Dan Lamont, is a great friend of the Maryland senator. Though Gorman and the president are not on the best of terms, the president's secretary of war continues his intimacy with the leader of the senate. Three or four mornings a week Mr. Gorman walks from his home to the Arlington hotel and has a half hour's talk with Lamont before the latter goes to his office at the war department.

Mr. Gorman then walks to the capitol, a distance of about two miles in all. This he does habitually and because he likes it, not because he is unable to afford street car fare. In fact, Mr. Gorman is a good deal of an athlete. Every one who has read the newspapers will remember that he used to be a baseball player, but not every one knows that he is today one of the crack amateur shots of America. Mr. Gorman can handle a

rifle with any of them. He breaks clay pigeons and glass balls in true Buffalo Bill style, and even does the mirror trick—placing a small mirror before his eyes, with his eyes turned away from the target, hitting the bullseye as often as the best of them. In addition to the rifle he is handy in the teapin alley, and at Saratoga, where he spends his summers as a rule, astonishes the sharps with his skill.

His Moral Courage.

Mr. Gorman used to be known at Baltimore as a leader of the machine politicians. On a somewhat higher scale is still the boss of the machine. But if any one imagines that this sort of work means, in his case, anything like roystering, late hours, careless habits or bad company he is very much mistaken. Gorman was never built that way, and the chief complaint the boys used to have against him was that he wouldn't smoke or drink or sit up late nights. If they wanted to see Gorman, they had to see him before 11 o'clock at night. To this day he uses neither tobacco nor spirits, and except on rare occasions, like the one at Chicago, is always in bed before midnight. He is too well balanced a man to be cranky about many things, but this matter of going early to bed is one of his few hobbies. His friends say of him that it would take something like a cataclysm or an earthquake to keep him out of bed later than his regulation hour of midnight, and the cataclysm or earthquake even then would have to be in his immediate neighborhood. For some reason or other, though it is a practice entirely foreign to my own habits, I have a heap of respect for the man who has enough moral courage in these days and particularly in this city to go to bed always at an early hour.

A Hint of Byplay.

If Mr. Gorman were not a great politician, he would be or at least might be a great actor. He is a splendid mimic, to begin with, and has a face full of expressiveness and versatility. In the privacy of his own delightful home, where there are always a host of young people, Mr. Gorman is happiest. He joins the games and sports and often recites poetry and gives character sketches in a style that would be sure to make a hit on the stage. Mr. Gorman sometimes carries his ability as a natural actor into the senate chamber. There is no man in that body who can assume a feeling of severity or anger and at the same time keep perfectly cool better than the senator from Maryland.

We had an instance of this a few days ago when Mr. Gorman rose to chastise young Senator Wolcott for some remarks which the latter had made reflecting rather unpleasantly upon Gorman. Spectators in the galleries thought Gorman was white with rage. They thought they had never seen a man more possessed by indignation. To them he seemed to be burning with the fire of passion and contempt. But in the press gallery, looking down at the senator from Maryland, were a number of Mr. Gorman's intimate friends—men who know how not to impossibly it is for him to lose his temper or his perfect equanimity. During the bitterest passage of his attack on Wolcott, Mr. Gorman caught the eyes of these newspaper friends of his and winked at them in a most significant manner, as much as to say: "Don't you think I am doing this in good style? Is not this a good imitation of indignation?"

Though the wink was very plain and unmistakable, not a muscle of his face relaxed, and the two or three men for whom the sign was intended were the only ones that caught it or who had the slightest idea that Mr. Gorman was not feeling every thought which he expressed with all the earnestness of which man is capable. After the somewhat exciting incident was over Mr. Gorman met a friend in the marble room, who congratulated him upon the success with which he had "skinned" Wolcott and thought to please the senator by saying something unkind of the young Coloradoan.

"Please don't say that," expostulated Gorman. "Ed Wolcott is one of the best fellows in the world. He is a man who would seem to do a dishonorable act. I am very fond of him."

"Then—then why did you go for him so hard a few minutes ago?" stammered the astonished friend.

"Oh, that was nothing," replied Gorman. "That was a little byplay. Wolcott has been rather too sassy of late, and I love him so well I wanted to teach him caution for his own good."

His Signal Success.

From page in the senate to leader of that body is a career possible only in America, and this single fact speaks volumes for Mr. Gorman's ability. He is the acknowledged and undisputed leader in that body, now that the Democrats are in power there, and he has been ever since his signal success as manager of the anti-force bill fight 24 years ago. Ability alone would not push a man to leadership in a body like the senate. He must have many other qualities, among these fidelity to friends, extraordinary tact, unflinching generosity and willingness to spend half his time in helping others.

To people who do not know him well Mr. Gorman appears cold and practical. He is in all his contact with the world, with men of politics and business. No one ever saw him lose his temper or in "a state of mind." He has unflinching and perfect self control, but with the men who have gained his confidence he is a delightful companion. To these, and to these only, does he open himself. In the family circle he is always considerate and cordial.

Mr. Gorman is a self educated man. A poor boy, never having had the opportunities of a college education, he is today one of the best read men in the senate. For 25 years his evenings have been passed in his library. His chief recreation, aside from baseball and other athletics when opportunity offers, is the theater. Almost every week of his life he goes to the play at least once and has a passion for the stage which under other circumstances might have led him to adopt it as a profession.

WALTER WELLMAN.

THE DRAPERY SWIRL.

IT PLEASES THE TASTE MORE THAN NIMBLE FEET.

Loie Fuller Makes More Money Than a Dozen College Professors—Fortunes in Convoluting Skirts and Lime Lights. The Fortunate Dancers of the Day.

(Special Correspondence.)

New York, Oct. 5.—How many women and girls are there living in the city of New York capable of earning a living by dancing in public?

I have propounded this question to half a dozen persons who ought to be able to answer it accurately, but they do not agree in their responses. Perhaps the most satisfactory reply was from C. B. Cline, business manager of one of the theaters, whose chief attractions are the lithe forms, shapely limbs and twinkling feet of pretty young women. Mr. Cline said that there are probably 200 or 300 here who are competent to act as cory-



LOIE FULLER.

phes in the ballet; that as many more believe themselves to be so competent, and that there are some thousands who go on occasionally as "extra girls."

The Gerry Law.

"A friend of mine," he went on, "who staged a spectacle awhile ago and advertised for 100 'extras,' declared the day after he had examined those who applied that it was his belief that there are in New York at least 10,000 women who think they can dance well enough to merit pay for appearing on the stage, but then he had been overwhelmed by the number of applicants and doubtless overstated the case."

In European cities they go into the ballet while still children, and in this way they learn a great deal. In New York they are prevented from doing so before they are 16 by the Gerry society, and this is a great drawback which theatrical people hope to be able to do away with before many years. There are many reasons why American girls do not often rise to the rank of premieres. Perhaps the Gerry society's restrictions have as much to do with it as anything else.

Women of the Latin races are more often eminent dancers than any others. Dancing with them is a lifelong occupation, to which everything else is subordinated. Fame because of graceful posturing and technically correct steps is dearer than all else in the world to them, and so long as a premiere remains upon the stage she practices hours each day alike while at work and during vacation in order to retain the necessary suppleness of joints and perfect physical condition. The premiere danseuse has little time for those outside diversions which are affected by some women who dance, and which form so absorbing a field for study on the part of young men with more money than brains and those journalists who believe that to pass one's time with them is to see life.

Premieres earn from \$175 to \$350 a week nowadays. This is more perhaps than was earned by either Taglioni or Fanny Elssler in the palmiest days of success, and yet there are those who declare with grains that the golden days of dancing have gone forever.

Fuller and Carmencita.

(Clara Qualitz, the premiere in the ballet of Versailles, now on nightly at one of the noted variety theaters in this city, is perhaps the best paid premiere in America, but her salary isn't a mark-



CLARA QUALITZ.

er, to adopt the vernacular, to the money received by such dancers as Loie Fuller and Carmencita.

These ladies, I was gravely informed by Eddie Collyer today, are not dancers anyway.

"They are only contortionists," he says. "They are not legitimate. They simply infringe on the rights of real dancers. Their performances are nothing but acrobatic outrages."

And Eddie Collyer ought to know, for he has been teaching fancy step dancing in New York for many years, and his neatly brushed hair has begun to turn gray in the service, although his natty figure has lost none of its grace and springiness.

But to return to the ladies of the ballet. Second girls get from \$25 to \$35 a week, coryphees from \$8 to \$10 and "extras" \$1 a night. They must all be of good form and pleasing features, and all

most know something about dancing. The more they know about symmetrical figures being equal the nearer they can get to the front row.

"Of course," said Mr. Cline, the manager I have before alluded to, in talking about the dancing women of his theater, "we do not assume to especially guard or look into the morals of our young ladies when they are absent from the theater, but we keep a pretty close watch on them here. I can assure you, and so does the management of every house where there are chorus girls or ballet dancers. The girls must 'look pleasant,' to be sure, but they are not allowed to direct their smiles to any particular individual nor to have visitors, male or female, behind the scenes, and if any of them should make herself conspicuous about town we should have to discharge her."

"Do they save money? Well, not often, you may be sure of that, but there are plenty of them who support their mothers, and their sisters, and their husbands. Dancing girls are often unfortunate in their marriages and get shamed for life partners, who are quite willing to have their clothes and food and cigarettes bought with the money that comes from the poses and the nimble feet of their wives."

Process of Selection.

"How are the girls selected? Well, the manager who has advertised for young ladies first surveys the crowd of applicants. Perhaps he wants tall girls. All those whose faces are sufficiently pleasing and are of the required height are told to stand in a row, and the manager passes along in front of them, examining the palms of the hands of each. It has been found that a plump, well shaped hand is an almost infallible indication that the girl possessing it is of good figure. So merrily an exponent, in fact, is a pretty hand of symmetrical limbs and torso that in nine cases in ten no other examination is made."

The favor of the public that loves dancing as a spectacle is fickle. For a long time the reigning premiere was truly a sovereign in certain circles in New York as was ever a woman who wore a coronet, but of late years women whose claims are based on something startling in the acrobatic line, like Carmencita's poses and stampings, or combinations of colored lights and swirling draperies, like those invented by "La Loie" and imitated by the other serpentine dancers, have been the popular idols.

Not all of these have served the long and severe apprenticeship necessary to pre-eminence in the ballet. Before Miss Fuller discovered, quite accidentally, the possibilities in convolutions of clinging silk stuffs, gracefully guided by skillful hands, assisted by a supple, beautiful torso, she had not given much study to the art of dancing.

What about the moral character of the dancing women? It is impossible to speak accurately of them en bloc as of any other class of human beings. Some are good, and some are—well, lively, to say the least. But no one can become proficient in anything even if that anything be dancing without continuous persistent work. And hard work is the enemy of bad morals.

J. O. B. ELLIS.

HOW HE GOT THE NEWS.

A Reporter's Regard For Channey M. Depew and His Cause.

(Special Correspondence.)
ROCHESTER, Oct. 5.—Some newspaper reporters were talking over their experience here the other day when the group was joined by a man who has retired from the work of gathering news and gone into business.

"I have never been snubbed or turned down," one of the reporters was saying, "by a really important man in my life. My rebuffs have invariably been at the hands of the small fry."

"Your experience," chimed in the newcomer, "is that of almost every correspondent and reporter everywhere—at least in the United States. To be sure, there are times when the person questioned must decline to give the information asked for, but successful men at most always decline in such a way as to give no offense to the newspaper men, and thereby show the possession of that tact which is one of the greatest helps in the pursuit of success. Channey M. Depew is regarded with something akin to affection by almost all the newspaper reporters who have ever met him, for he invariably tries to help them."

"I remember how he once did me a mighty good turn here in Rochester. I was a reporter then, and the railroad company was elevating its tracks. I had been detailed to get all the news going regarding the progress of the work, but I could do nothing with the subengineer, who was put in charge for a week or two, and the city editor complained. Mr. Depew was attorney of the road only at that time, but he was a power along the line, and I watched for his private engine for days. Finally it rolled into the station one morning, and I boarded it in a hurry and poured my tale of woe into the ears of our Channey."

"Well, my boy," he said when I had finished, "I'm in a hurry to get to Buffalo, but will go over and see this engineer."

"Mr. —," he said when we got to the office, "this is my friend So-and-so, a newspaper reporter. I always give him all the news I have when he asks me for it. As a friend I wish you would do the same. It will save him the trouble of writing to me for information and place me under personal obligations besides."

"I never had any further trouble with that man," said the ex-engineer, "and I never saw Depew's name that I do not remember how he helped me at that time."

CHARLES ALDEN.

To Discourage "Gadding About."

The Chinese distort the feet of their women to keep them at home. For the same reason the Venetians formerly compelled their women when abroad to wear clogs of such size and shape that walking was made extremely difficult and as little of it as possible was done.

A CORNER IN WATER.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS TO DISCUSS A GIGANTIC MONOPOLY.

One Hundred Million Acres of Arid Land That Can Be Made to Blossom With Fertility—A Place Where Rain Is a Rare Luxury.

(Special Correspondence.)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30.—The irrigation congress, which meets Oct. 10, will no doubt be one of the most important conventions that ever met in the southwest. In the west the water question is paramount to the land question, for it is the water that gives to the land its value. The congress will discuss the present systems of land monopoly and water monopoly and submit to congress their views as to the best means of breaking them up.

The tendency, especially in California, is the aggregating of the land and water in the hands of a few, and it has become so detrimental to the interests of the state that national aid will be invoked by asking such legislation that shall form the entire arid land region into hydrographic districts, with subdivisions for each natural basin or drainage district, with local, state and federal courts to settle the controversies as to water rights, lands, timber, pasturage and mining lands. Such federal courts will also settle the question of the division of the waters of a river flowing into two or more states. The value of the lands in these respective states depends upon irrigation, hence it becomes a national matter.

The Water Monopoly.

It is estimated that there are 100,000,000 acres of arid lands in the west. A large proportion of this is government land. The water sharks have located the springs and streams. The government lands are deprived of their proportionate amount of water, and thus become practically valueless. Consequently there is no demand for government lands in those and districts from actual settlers. Under the present laws of congress relative to arid lands a man can acquire a section of desert land for a nominal price provided he will irrigate it. He can also acquire land under the homestead, pre-emption and timber cul-



AN IRRIGATION FARM.

ture acts, thus getting about two square miles of land. The man could then sell his two square miles of land to his neighbor, who had located an equal amount of land and the streams that run through it, and thus become a land monopolist and a water monopolist. People who buy land of him do not get any right to the water. This title is perpetual, and they must pay for the water they use, just as a city water company charges toll.

As there is more land in this arid region than can be irrigated by the natural streams, the chief value based on the land, but in the water, and the settlement of this problem is what will now confront congress. If a man gets control of the water, he practically owns the land through which that water runs, and he can increase or decrease its value. He can turn the course of a stream so that his land will get all the benefit of it, and the government land below him will remain "high and dry."

An Ancient System.

A company of promoters can locate upon adjoining lands, turn a small river from its natural channel, and then ranches become valuable. Those who locate near them may not bring the stream back to its natural channel for these speculators have "located" the stream and have thus acquired a perpetual right under the present system.

In the early settlement of this country the Spanish land grants in the irrigable districts were beneficial in that they afforded the farming of large tracts. But as the country became more thickly settled the people adopted the irrigating system of old Spain, which has been in use in that country since their industrial history began. They first organized pueblos, or towns, and the settlement or district naturally tributary to the pueblo was organized into an irrigation municipality. Each poblador had his separate lands, but the water belonged to the municipality. The community constructed their ditches, elected their officers, made the own laws. The ownership was perpetual in the municipality, thus placing it beyond the power of individual monopolists and sharks.

Under the Spanish laws a new pueblo could not be founded within five leagues of an existing pueblo, so that there was plenty of room for the pueblos and their irrigation municipalities, and water monopoly did not exist. No man nor community could acquire the ownership of an entire river.

Schemes For Relief.

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico have the same system and have had from the highest antiquity. In California, especially in southern California, there are numerous colonies who have adopted the same plan, and the tendency of the people of this state and of the west is to divest the land and water monopolists of their power, and to the end the irrigating congress will propose various schemes for relief to the state and national legislatures.

The east and south thickly wooded, blessed with many natural streams and copious winter rains little realize the value of water to the west, which has only two rivers of any considerable size and where rain is a rare luxury.

J. M. SCANLON.

KINLEY ON "STATE ISSUES."

The Governor's Masterly Reply to Mr. Neal's Attack Upon His Administration.

All of Governor McKinley's meetings in Northern Ohio this year have been larger than were ever before witnessed in that part of the state. At Elyria the huge Blaine and Garfield meetings were eclipsed in point of numbers, and the audience was one of the most responsive that has been met with.

Mr. Neal, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had addressed a small audience there the day before, consisting of not over 300 men, women and children. Lieutenant-Governor Harris and Governor McKinley, the former speaking first, spoke to an audience consisting of certainly not less than 6,500 persons from the same platform in the city park which was used by Mr. Neal.

General Harris dealt with State affairs exclusively. Governor McKinley covered the whole range of subjects and in addition made reply to accusations and criticisms indulged in by Mr. Neal. He said:

My distinguished competitor seems to have become somewhat tired of tariff reform. He evidently has not been encouraged as he has gone over the State preaching free trade in the presence of little minds and imbeciles, though I am told that he demanded that tariff reform was to be the battle cry, and that we must rush it aggressively from start to finish. He now has descended to the consideration of State affairs. I do not think you are very much interested in State affairs. I think you are pretty well satisfied with the financial condition of the State of Ohio. (Applause.) I wish the financial condition of the whole country was as good as the financial condition of our beloved State.

Mr. Neal made two complaints here yesterday. I feel that as he made them here they should be answered here. I read from the Cleveland Plaindealer, which describes an immense gathering of the people to hear him. (Derisive laughter.)

He says this is a State election. Down at Cincinnati he said it was a National election, and he gave notice at Cincinnati that the voice of Ohio this year would be the voice of the Nation on the subject of a tariff. I hope that it is so. (Applause.) He said this was not a State fight, but a National fight. He has tried the National issue and it seems to want to find another before we get through. He says there has never been an administration in the State of Ohio so inefficient and so open to public criticism as this, that there have been scandals in every department of the State government. (Here the Governor read from a report of Mr. Neal's speech.)

Now, what are the facts? I take the last charge first. When I went into office in January, 1892, I found the office of State Inspector of Workshops and Factories filled by Mr. W. Z. McDonald. He had been appointed a Republican Governor, Governor Parker, and he had been continued in office for two years by Governor Campbell. He had been in this department of the public service for eight years, and was regarded as an able and efficient and honest public officer.

When the first intimation was made that there was a suspicion of wrong in the administration of the office I at once instituted an investigation and it covered every period of which the State was capable of furnishing any proof. And a part of the misappropriation secured by the commission occurred during the administration of Governor Campbell and a part of it during the present administration.

What would do was to ascertain whether the suspicions were well founded, and to that end I instituted an investigation, appointing three honorable gentlemen to conduct it. The commission consisted of the State Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General, representing the accounting, auditing and legal departments of the State. My instructions to them by letter were to make the most searching investigation and to spare no one. The investigation was had, and the result was that the State had lost \$4,600,000, which was covered into the State Treasury by him.

Upon the finding of that commission I felt it my duty to discuss the officer for corruption, and so did it. What more I could have done I do not know. Mr. Neal complains that he has not been indicted. Mr. McDonald is now a citizen of Franklin County, living in Columbus, within the jurisdiction of the grand jury of that county, which, by the way, is a Democratic county. The prosecuting attorney is a Democrat, and who can proceed now or at any time, present or future, or who could have proceeded at any time in the past, if the grand jury had been in session, to find an indictment, if one lies, which Mr. Neal complains has not been done.

It may be proper for me to say that the prosecuting attorney of Franklin County has been furnished with all the testimony taken before this commission together with its findings, and is in possession of all the facts known to the State administration, with power to act as may seem best and right and just in the interest of the people and in the faithful discharge of his public duty. Nobody can suggest that this unfortunate affair more than myself.

Now, as to Mr. Neal's accusation against the administration of the Dayton Insane Asylum. It came to my knowledge that two of the attendants had been inhuman in their treatment of patients, at least it was so charged. I at once called the Board of Trustees together to institute an investigation. The attendants were removed and they have since been indicted by the grand jury of Montgomery County, in which jurisdiction they reside.

It is probable that Mr. Neal does not know that the two attendants thus gravely accused were appointed by the Board of Trustees under the administration of Governor Campbell. Our board found them there, and believing them to be faithful attendants, and desiring that the institution should have tried and experienced help, retained them, but the very instant that they discovered their inhumanity at once dismissed them from the employment of the institution.

Could any thing more have been done? Mr. Neal will probably not regard the fact that these attendants were appointed under Governor Campbell's administration as a good defense for the Board, for it is a thoroughly understood that he thinks a little of Governor Campbell's administration as he thinks of mine.

Again, he says, there have been some

scandals at the Penitentiary. There have been, I admit, for the information of the Penitentiary which is all of a deeply deplored. But these things are almost inseparable from the conduct of a great institution, filled, as it is, with the criminal class and numbering, as our Penitentiary does, about 1,800 inmates.

Scandals will creep into these institutions, but it is proper that I should say that the Penitentiary of Ohio has never been better managed than it is today. The Board of Managers consists of three Republicans and two Democrats, every one of them a business man who gives faithful attention to the institution. The Warden is a gentleman of the highest character, and under the management of these men the Penitentiary has saved more money to the State than has been saved by any administration for several years.

So far as the other institutions of the State are concerned, I can say, and truthfully, and challenge successful contradiction, that they have never been more economically and efficiently conducted than they are at this time. We have reduced the cost of the institutions and their cost, which was \$1,000,000, is now \$700,000. We have reduced the cost of the institutions, which was \$1,000,000, is now \$700,000. We have reduced the cost of the institutions, which was \$1,000,000, is now \$700,000.

We had some trouble at the Boys' Industrial Home at Lancaster. That trouble was caused by a deficiency of \$18,000 made by the previous management of that institution. When it came to my knowledge by resolution of the Legislature I appointed a commission consisting of one Republican and one Democrat, the Democrat being John Ewing of Lancaster, a young man of the highest character, and one of the cleanest and most capable young men in the State. That commission reported the grossest irregularities, which resulted in this deficiency, but which can not be chargeable to the present administration. There was also a deficiency of \$13,000 in the office of the Public Printer, every dollar of which was occasioned by the Public Printer appointed by my predecessor, and whose resignation I was forced to accept because of inefficiency.

Whatever mistakes this administration has made it has no concealment, but in the closest and most searching scrutiny. An administration may make mistakes in its appointments. If it honestly believes that appointments made are good ones and it also turns out that they are not, the only duty which rests upon the administration is to dismiss the appointees from the public service. (Prolonged applause mingled with shouts of "We're satisfied with you, Governor.")

It can no longer be howled by Neal and Taylor that Governor McKinley has paid no attention to State matters. He has spoken. It was Mr. Neal himself who laid down the gauntlet of battle and selected his own weapons and his own ground. That he has seen fit to change them all is the most significant feature of his campaign. Governor McKinley was content to let the record of his administration stand for itself without verbal defense on his part, and so it stood until Mr. Neal attacked it. He will find the Governor ready for any discussion that may be undertaken.

Only Working Five Hours Now.

Here is an actual conversation between an employer and an employee, illustrative of our voter's reason for supporting the Democratic ticket. The employer is one of the leading merchants in Chicago and the employee is an Irishman, as will be seen, that he has had with him for some time. The employer had been absent from the city for a short time, and upon his return he naturally asked Pat, who met him at the depot, "How are things at home?" To which Pat replied, "Why, things are much better than when you went away, as you recollect you went away early in the spring." The employer said: "I don't exactly understand, Pat." "I will explain to you," said Pat. "You know that the Republican party has been for 10, those many years reducing the hours of labor down to eight hours per day. Yes, you might say it has been fully 25 years at it, just think how long they were doing it, and it was only yesterday that I was reading in the paper and you know that the Democratic party has only been in power six months, and it was in the paper I was reading that there are very few mills down East, or anywhere else now, where the men work over five hours a day. Now I will just ask you if this is not accomplishing more in six months than the Republican party did in 20 years."

Speaking of the position of the soldier on the pension question, at the National G. A. R. Encampment at Indianapolis, President Harrison said: "He will not ask that any who have fraudulently obtained a place on the pension roll shall remain there. He will ask that that other familiar maxim of the law, that fraud is to be proved, and not presumed, shall be applied to the soldier."

They have a Confederate war journal in Washington now. The object of this periodical is to glorify the men who fought to destroy the Union and to keep before the rising generation the sacrifices and heroic struggles of "beloved Southern" for slavery and a cotton empire. Grover Cleveland, Hoke Smith and Commissioner Lochran are all evidently among its constant readers.

Hoke Smith's concession to the old pensioners was only intended to placate the G. A. R. in National convention assembled. He is going right on suspending the pensioners in defiance of law and justice. He is the typical rebel bushwacker in this matter, just as his friends were during the Rebellion. A vote for Neal for Governor is a vote of endorsement of him and his methods.

The work of discontinuing pensions to disabled Union soldiers is to go on as long as Hoke Smith is Secretary of the Interior, or until all the pensions are stopped

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10.
EGGS—Strictly fresh, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 2400; strictly fresh West ern, 2000; cold storage, 1900.
BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 3000; Ohio fancy creamery, 2800; fancy country roll, 2600; low grade in cases, 1500.
CHEESE—Ohio best, new, 1 1/2¢; New York, 1 1/4¢; California, new, 1 1/2¢; Wisconsin, 1 1/4¢; Michigan, 1 1/4¢.
POULTRY—Large live chickens, 10¢ per pair; live chickens, small, 40¢; spring chickens, 30¢; ducks, 1 1/2¢ per pair; turkeys, 10¢ per lb. Dressing—Chick ens, 10¢ per lb. spring chickens, 12 1/2¢ per lb. ducks, 1 1/2¢ per lb. turkeys, 1 1/2¢ per lb.
WHEAT—No. 1 red, 61¢; No. 2 new, 60¢.
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 53¢; No. 3 yellow ear, 52¢; high mixed, 47¢; No. 1 feeding, 45¢; No. 2 do, 44¢.
OATS—No. 1 white, new, 36¢; No. 2 white, 35¢; extra No. 3 white, 34¢; mixed, 33¢.
RYE—No. 1 Western, 55¢; No. 2 Western, 54¢.
FLOUR—Jobbers' prices—Fancy winter patents, \$4.00; fancy spring patents, \$3.75; fancy straight winter, \$3.50; fancy straight spring, \$3.25; XXX bakers, \$3.00; 40 lb. eye flour, \$4.25; 40 lb. eye flour, \$4.00.
HAY—Choice timothy, \$15.00; No. 1 timothy, \$13.50; No. 2 timothy, \$12.50; mixed clover and timothy, \$12.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$8.00; No. 2 do, \$7.50; wagon hay, \$12.00.
EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 10.
CATTLE—Receipts fair; demand good; market active and 1¢ higher. Prime, \$4.00; good, \$3.80; fair, \$3.60; rough, \$3.40; fat light steers, \$2.75; fat heavy, \$2.50; fat cows and heifers, \$2.25; bulls and stags, \$1.75; fat bolson cows, \$2.00; 40 lb. eye flour, \$4.25; 40 lb. eye flour, \$4.00.
HOGS—Receipts light; demand light and market slow and lower. No prime corn fed on sale. Prime Philadelphia, \$7.00; best mixed, \$7.00; best heavy York ers, \$6.50; best light Yorkers, \$6.00; best pigs, \$6.00; common to best pigs, \$5.00; roughs, \$5.00.
The Wholesaler's Markets.
 The following prices are being paid in the wholesale markets for grain and produce on this date, October 5, 1893.
GRAIN MARKET.
 Wheat, per bushel, 62-65
 Rye, per bushel, 50-55
 Corn, 45-50
 Barley, 40-45
 Flax Seed, 80-90
 Clover Seed, 50-55
 Timothy Seed, 75-80
 Bran, per 100 lbs, 10-15
 Middlings, per 100 lbs, 10-15
 Hay, 10-15
PRODUCE.
 Choice Butter per pound, 14
 Eggs per dozen, 15
 Lard per pound, 10
 Pork per pound, 10
 Shoulders, 10
 Sides, 10
 Cheese per pound, 11-12
 White Beans per bushel, 15-20
 Potatoes, 10-15
 Onions, 10-15
 Evap rated Apple, choice, 10-15
 Dried Peaches, peeled, 12-15
 Dried Peaches, unpeeled, 10-15
 Salt per barrel, 15-20

Would You Own a Bicycle?

If you cannot afford the latest and most improved article in wheels, and still want a bicycle of high grade, a machine to be proud of, a machine that is the equal in construction and finish of any bicycle in the world, and superior in every way to the 1893 patterns of most builders, we will make you a proposition. We have about 200 of our

1892 COLUMBIAS,

model 27 for men, and model 28 for ladies, which we want to sell. They are grand wheels, we never made better ones for wear or for work. Thousands and thousands of them are used to-day by delighted riders who paid \$150 for them a year ago, and got full value for every cent of it. We have sold hundreds of them this year for cash at the price at which they are listed, although in pushing our 1893 wheels into publicity we have neglected to advertise them. Now it is getting late in the season and we want to close them out. To approved parties who cannot pay cash, we will sell the balance on easy terms of payment. You may have them on the instalment plan, at a very slight advance from the listed price. Here are the wheels:

MODEL 27. MODEL 28.

BEAUTIES, AREN'T THEY?

You can have them with cushion tires at \$110 each, or with pneumatic tires at \$115 and \$125 each, cash, according to the quality of the tires.

The tire on the \$125 machine is our best Columbia pneumatic, the best and most expensive tire to manufacture ever used on a bicycle, fully guaranteed against puncture for the year; moreover, we guarantee the whole machine from rim to hub, from handle bar to pedal.

HOW TO GET ONE.

Go to our nearest agent. If you don't know who or where he is, write to us and we will tell you, satisfy him of your honorable intentions and ability to pay, pay \$25 in cash and arrange to pay the balance within one year. This is an easy way to possess a bicycle worth two or three of the fourth grade machines which are hawked about in auction rooms. If you wish to take advantage of this offer you should attend to the matter at once, as we have but a few of them.

You are welcome to our catalogue, it is a beautiful little book, beautifully illustrated. Call on our agents for free copy, or send us two two-cent stamps for postage and we will mail it.

POPE MFG. CO.
 221 COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON.

EXAMINER'S REPORT.

CANTON, STARK COUNTY, OHIO.

To THE HONORABLE PROBATE JUDGE:

SIR: By authority derived from you officially, bearing date the 26th day of September 1893 and after being duly sworn according to law, we, Samuel S. Newhouse and Charles R. Frazer, as examiners, without previous notice or intimation to the County Treasurer, or any other person, of such intention, forthwith entered into the County Treasury, presented our authority aforesaid to the County Treasurer, demanded the keys to the vaults and safes, and proceeded immediately to count the moneys therein, and inspect and examine the Books, Records and Vouchers thereof, together with all other property ascertained how much money the County Treasurer stood charged with on the Auditor's books, also the exact amount of particular fund. In compliance with the law requiring certificates of such examination, we hereby certify that to-wit: \$10,000.00 and two hundred and twenty and 00/100 hundredths dollars, we hereby certify that of money so found and counted in the County Treasury, and that the statement annexed, which agrees with the books of the Auditor, presents the exact balances and over-payments in each fund, and the amount of property then in the custody of the Treasurer. Also, at the same time and in the same manner, we counted the money and inspected the books belonging to the City Treasury of Canton, Stark County, Ohio, and we certify that thirty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-five and 00/100 hundredths dollars (\$33,555.00) was the exact amount of money so found and counted, belonging to said City Treasury, and that the statement below which agrees with the books of the City Clerk, presents the exact balances and over payments in each fund.

Respectfully submitted,

**SAMUEL S. NEWHOUSE, }
 CHARLES R. FRAZER, } Examiners.**

CANTON, OHIO, October 7th 1893.

| FUNDS. | Amount Due From Treasurer | Amount of Overdrafts | Orders Redeemed Since | Balance. | Over drafts | REMARKS. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| County | | | | | | |
| General Fund | 1,949.30 | | | \$ 1,949.30 | | |
| Fire Fund | 755.88 | | | 755.88 | | |
| Light Fund | 1,239.29 | | | 1,239.29 | | |
| Police Fund | 1,335.94 | | | 1,335.94 | | |
| Sidewalk Fund | 16,217.42 | | | 16,217.42 | | |
| Unclaimed Cash | 16,469.70 | | | 16,469.70 | | |
| Work House | | | | | | |
| State Fund | | | | | | |
| Unclaimed Cash | | | | | | |
| Peddlers License | | | | | | |
| Show License | | | | | | |
| Ditch | | | | | | |
| Local Funds | | | | | | |
| Dog Tax | | | | | | |
| Teachers' Institute | | | | | | |
| Building | | | | | | |
| Soldiers Relief | | | | | | |
| Fish and Game | | | | | | |
| Indebtedness | | | | | | |
| Fines and Costs | | | | | | |
| Election | | | | | | |
| Due State on Dow Fund | | | | | | |
| Collection on Duplicate | | | | | | |
| Receipts from other sources | | | | | | |
| Unapportioned Dow Collections | | | | | | |
| Outstanding County Orders | | | | | | |
| Totals | | | | \$ 60,324.08 | 1,688.08 | |
| Deduct Over Drafts | | | | | | |
| Balance in Treasury | | | | \$ 58,636.00 | | |

We find in addition to these amounts a surplus of \$3,931.97 in the hands of the Treasurer.

CITY TREASURY, CANTON, OHIO.

| FUNDS. | Balances. | Overdrafts |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| General Fund | \$ 10,028.03 | |
| Fire Fund | | \$ 10,416.79 |
| Light Fund | | 7,787.27 |
| Police Fund | | 10,294.88 |
| Sidewalk Fund | 1,727.11 | |
| Unclaimed Cash | 16,217.42 | |
| Work House | 156.15 | |
| State Fund | 25.90 | |
| Unclaimed Cash | 160.00 | |
| Peddlers License | 425.78 | |
| Show License | 2,301.89 | |
| Ditch | | 3,442.77 |
| Local Funds | | |
| Dog Tax | | |
| Teachers' Institute | | |
| Building | | |
| Soldiers Relief | | |
| Fish and Game | | |
| Indebtedness | | |
| Fines and Costs | | |
| Election | | |
| Due State on Dow Fund | | |
| Collection on Duplicate | | |
| Receipts from other sources | | |
| Unapportioned Dow Collections | | |
| Outstanding County Orders | | |
| Totals | \$ 58,636.00 | \$ 52,206.98 |
| Deduct Overdrafts | | |
| Balance in Treasury | \$ 33,555.00 | |

Should be Arrested.
 The Popular Demand
 Who? What should be arrested?
 All excessive nervousness, dyspepsia, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, nervous debility, dullness, confusion of mind, nervous prostration, etc. They should be arrested, or stopped, before they develop into a condition that can but result fatally. For this purpose no remedy equals Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the discovery of the renowned specialist, whose remedies are the wonder of the civilization world. Nervine is sold by Z. T. Baltzly on a positive guarantee. Ask for his book for free.

50 Doses. HONEY OF FIGS—50 Cents
 "Honey of Figs" is a very concentrated extract of ripe California figs, etc. It is as equal as a safe cure for Constipation, Colds, Fever, Nervousness, Inactive Kidneys, etc. Old folks love it and children beg for more. Physicians give it in place of castor oil. Keep up with the times, and don't let any druggist sell you some syrup not half so good, on which he makes more profit. Demand Honey of Figs, made by the Fig Honey Co., and tell your neighbors how splendid it is. No other laxative ever sold so well or gave such satisfaction. Z. T. Baltzly, agent, Massillon, O.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a specific for croup. It is very pleasant to take, which is one of the most important requisites which a cough remedy is intended for use among children. I have known of cases of croup where I know the life of a little one was saved by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." J. J. LaGaange, druggist, Avoca, Neb. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

B. & B.

How Much?

The question with us in extending this already enormous business is not how much we can get for the merchandise, but for how little can it be sold? This but exemplifies how its to your interest and profit to trade with us.

Autumn Dress Woolens.

Sale of 5,000 yards double width Suitings—half wool, neat styles; every yard worth 25c, 35c. to 50c.—all at one price, and its a popular price, 15 CENTS A YARD.

Scotch Suitings.

Grays, Browns, Tans, 25 CENTS

—you've paid 50c. for Dress Fabrics not so good.
 5,000 yards genuine Imported

Tailor Suitings.

finest wool—48 inches wide—new Fall colorings and the choicest of this season's styles—neat checks, stripes and mixtures, \$1.00 A YARD.

Some stores—and good stores too—get \$1.40 a yard—some \$1.25—and the universal selling price—the choicest price for these choice Dress Fabrics is \$1.15. We sell them at \$1.00 and you're ahead the difference.
 Our Mail Order Department will send samples if you wish.

BOGGS & BUEHL,

117, 119, 121 Federal St., ALLEGHENY, PA.

Everything -:- Ready

For you now in Winter Goods, TAILORING, Clothing and Furnishing Goods

Cheaper than any store in Stark county.

GIVE US A CALL.

HOOKEY & FOLTZ

22 ast Main St, Massillon O

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell NURSERY STOCK. We grow all the best varieties, old and new, and stock that dies, and guarantee satisfaction. Highest salary or commission paid from the start. Write for terms to H. E. Hooker Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. Established 1835. Incorporated.

Times for Holding Circuit Court, A. D. 1893.

STATE OF OHIO,
 FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
 It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several counties in said circuit for the year 1894, be fixed as follows, to-wit:
 Fairfield County on the 10th day of January and the 11th day of September.
 Richland County on the 23rd day of January and the 25th day of September.
 Wayne County on the 15th day of February and the 2nd day of October.
 Stark County on the 27th day of February and the 4th day of October.
 Knox County on the 13th day of March and the 16th day of October.
 Licking County on the 20th day of March and the 3rd day of November.
 Muskingum County on the 3rd day of April and the 30th day of October.
 Morgan County on the 17th day of April and the 6th day of November.
 Ashland County on the 24th day of April and the 13th day of November.
 Holmes County on the 1st day of May and the 20th day of November.
 Coshocton County on the 8th day of May and the 27th day of November.
 Tuscawawas County on the 15th day of May and the 4th day of December.
 Perry County on the 22nd day of May and the 19th day of December.
 Morrow County on the 29th day of May and the 11th day of December.
 Delaware County on the 5th day of June and the 18th day of December.
 Said terms to begin at 9 o'clock a. m. September 19, 1893.

CHARLES FOLLETT,
 JOHN W. JENNETT,
 JULIUS C. POMERENE,
 Judges.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss: Fifth judicial circuit, A. Oliver M. Coxen, clerk of circuit court, fifth judicial circuit, within and for the county of Stark, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the time of the commencement of the term of the circuit court in each county in said fifth judicial circuit for the year 1894.

OLIVER M. COXEN, Clerk.

Legal Notice.

The undersigned, as executor of the will of Jesse J. Call, late of Stark County, Ohio, now deceased, will pursuant to the terms of said will, offer for sale at public auction on the premises on

Thursday November 9th at 1 o'clock p. m.: the certain real estate owned by said Call at his death, consisting of 101 and 50.100 acres in all made up of the entire and west quarter of section five (5) in Pike township, Stark county, containing 104 and 10.100 acres; the east adjoining of 4.4 and 39.100 acres in the middle part of the same section, and another tract adjoining of 21 and 10.100 acres in the east quarter of section thirty-two (32) in Canton township in said county, be these tracts more or less, and subject to all legal claims and including also a roadways as said estate owns the same, leading from the point near the south east corner of said section five (5) south easterly to the public road. These premises lie 6 miles south of Canton, Ohio, and 2 miles west of North Industry. The same will be sold either as an entirety or in parcels which ever way will fetch the most money. There will be reserved from the sale of the west quarter of section five (5) one of one set of buildings until April 1st next and no sale of the west quarter of section five (5) will be made until the sale of the west quarter of section five (5) is made. Balance of sale one-third cash on day of sale and two years with interest from the day of sale and secured by mortgage on the premises.

DAVID MURRAY, Executor.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 10th, 1893.

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